Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PATCH-WORK, No. III:

From the Portfolio of a peregrinating Pedagogue.

BY J. M. C.

A Thunder-Storm on Mount Washington—The old Man of the Mountains.

Mount Washington is seldom without mementoes of the withered, attenuated, tyrant, white-haired Winter. During at least nine months of the year its summit is mantled in snow; ice almost always lingers in its cavities and fissures, and even in July and August the rosy faced morn frequently rises on the bald rocks tufted and festooned with shining hoar-frost, and glittering with spear-like icicles.—And storms in its vicinity are amazingly sudden and violent. One hour not a mist in the valley, not a taint on the sky, not a sound, save music, in the air—the next, blackness impenetrable here, there and everywhere—the clouds tossing and surging savagely as the billows of an angry ocean—the winds howling and raving like apollyon and his vassal fiends, and the lightnings gleaming dreadfully as the blue sulphureous fires at the portals of Hades.

Even as we stand the atmosphere changes. Far away on a mountain in the West a transparent vapor is accumulating, beautiful as the hectic that harbingers the death of the consumptive—magnificent as the glory of the forest before the leaf falls—illusory and comely as the purple haze of the distant Simoon. It gathers, darkens and lowers—its meretricious sumptuousness passes away. It is the insignia of desolation; the emblazonry of the storm.—On it comes, with the celerity of thought, and with momentarily augmenting uproar. On it comes, beautiful no longer, but awfully sublime. Its pennons stream from every mountain head—its wings sweep with a mighty rushing sound every mountain side—its voice reverberates through every mountain gorge—its lightnings smite and shatter the mightiest and massiest of these royal hills, and trees that have stood for immemorial ages, giants in stature and haughtiness, are riven and blasted; and crags and pinnacles hoary, huge and monstrous seemingly the impregnable watch towers of time himself, are dissevered and topple down with deafening crashing, and hideous combustion.

It is rapidly approaching the point where we now stand, and who can sustain its fury? Let us hie therefore to yonder artificial cave, contrived for the shelter of pilgrims like ourselves and there, secured from its effects, observe its progress—

It has reached Mount Washington. Lo! darkness dense, stern and palpable swathes and envelopes us—we are hidden from the world, from heaven, from all things that have life and light; we are shut up in the very lair of the hurricane; sojourning in the dwelling place of thunder-bolts; witnesses of the tremendous mysteries of the powers of the air—solitary entities in an elemental chaos.

"Oh! storm and darkness ye are wond'rous strong
Yet lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a dark eye in woman. Far along
From peak to peak, the rattling crags among,
Leaps the live thunder! Not from one lone cloud,
But ev'ry mountain now hath found a tongue;
And Jura answers through her misty shroud
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud."

But see! the light bursts through the sable pall, which rolls itself up and vanishes from above as like a grim spectre before the eye of day. The sky has become serenely, "deeply, beautifully blue"—the sun shines in unveiled and dazzling splendor—the breeze tranquilly flutters by, and a joyous laughing radiance surrounds us. Yet still beneath are raging the belligerent tempests; an ocean of vapour voluminous, wild and shaggy, writhing, twisting and convolving like shadowy giants convulsed with the last great agony. And the impetuous rain and the hissing hail hurry furiously down; and the swollen waters chafe and roar, and the bowed woods crackle, and the frantic winds shriek and rave, and the blue lightning, quiver, and the deep thunders crash and echo in appalling glory. All this we are cognizant of from our sun-bright eminence; all this we see, ay, and the soles of our feet are higher than the crest of the storm king's chariot; all this we see, and the sight would be ample compensation for the labor of a life spent to procure it.

At the commencement of the Revolution a man named Crawford lived at the head of the "Notch," a renowned hunter whose subsistence was furnished by the forests and mountains.—His name had become a proverb for bravery, strength and audacious boldness. The desolate solitudes, the limitless wilds by which he was surrounded were continually traversed by him with as much confidence and security as the broad highways of commerce are plodded by the denizens of towns and cities.—There was no intricate recess pervious to the deer or fox that he could not penetrate—no battlemented height accessible to the Eagle that he could not achieve—no obstacle natural or artificial that he deemed insurmountable—no created being that he feared. But with these prominent traits he mingled other more endearing characteristics. That indomitable heart of his was the seat of the simplest, purest and most gentle affections; affections fervid as they were generous, and he lavished them all upon his home, his wife and daughters. Withal he was gifted with a commanding presence—a form erect as the pine, magnificent as the oak—and a countenance on which all the more attractive features of our nature were conspicuously inscribed. Thus accomplished it was no wonder that he obtained an unsought ascendancy over all the inhabitants of that region, or that in time the whites regarded him as a beneficent father, and the Indians as a god. Of one of the latter race, however, he made, by successful rivalry in the sports of the field, a ferocious and implacable enemy—an enemy whose soul was a second temple of Augeas, and whose vindictiveness occasioned a terrible catastrophe.

When the echoes of the cannon on Bunker's Hill boomed sonorously through the country, quickening the spirits, firing the hearts and nerving the arms of the freeborn, our hunter seized his implements of warfare, and, dear as they were, deserted his home and his home's jewels, and sallied forth to the war. Long years elapsed—long years of madding turmoil, cankering penury, withering weariness—and at length he returned, a conqueror indeed, and full of honors, but bending beneath the weight of years, and enfeebled and emaciated by protracted privations. He returned to the dwelling of his fathers? the cradle of his boyhood? the dearly remembered scene of maturer hopes and pleasures? Ah! no, these were no more.

"But the blackness of ashes mark'd where they stood,
And a wild mother screamed o'er her famishing brood."

The fierce Indian before mentioned and who was appropriately named, in his own language, "The bear with the bloody paw," had come upon them with his murderous band in the silence of night, and the old homestead and its inmates perished by fire. Crawford stood by the scorched scite; he felt that the light of his life had gone, that immutable darkness had fallen on his path, that neither the star of victory or the sun of liberty could ameliorate his gloom. One only hope could reconcile him to life, the hope of vengeance—one only event could afford him pleasure, the consummation of vengeance. And to vengeance he determined to dedicate the remnant of his days. But his foe had fled, that vicinage; had gone none knew whither. He sought him nevertheless, through every State and Territory in the Union—in every nook and corner of the land. He sought him but found him not, and again he was among his native hills and travelling through the "Notch."

It was a winter evening, and the sun had set. The mighty mountains, and indeed every visible object, were covered with snow, which again was sheathed in a glittering panoply of ice—the trees with all their limbs and branches were cased as if in glass—there was no motion, no sound save a low melancholy murmur of the waters under their crystal manacles.—The full white clear moon shone coldly and quietly; the heavens were pale and the stars glimmered in silence and mystery. Hark! 'tis but a vagrant breeze rattling the hard and stiffened trees. Again! a mass of ice and snow has been detached and comes tumbling crashingly down. Ha! a large dark form is stealthily gliding along the slippery acclivity, apparently seeking concealment in a dwarfish grove immediately above. The traveller's notice is attracted—he watches it with an eager, a startled, an intense gaze. 'Tis a man—an Indian—*the* Indian—the homicidal "Bear." Instantaneously as the conviction flashed upon his mind, Crawford levelled his rifle and fired. He missed his mark, and the Indian returned the fire with a similiar result. He then sought to lead his pursuer down the Notch, but his retreat was cut off—he attempted to gain the woods, but was again foiled. He has no alternative but to face the remorseless avenger, or to clamber up the almost perpendicular acclivity, rendered yet more difficult by the ice and snow. He adopted the latter course, and was promptly followed. Up, up, they raced with intolerable pain and labor and suffering—up, up, clambering and leaping, and pulling and tugging at every protruding stone or shrub.—They have reached an enormous cliff, which at an elevation of a thousand feet hangs over the "Notch." By a skilful manœuvre, Crawford has driven his foe on to this protuberance—there is no escape now save by an exertion of personal prowess. Uttering a mighty cry of exultation, that is answered by a hundred mountains, the avenger rushes on his prey.—Then followed a terrific struggle—they wrestled, they writhed, they twisted; ultimately the Indian fell, but falling drew down with him his enemy. He felt that his doom was sealed, but resolved not to die alone. Bleeding, bruised, mangled, he maintained the strife; steadily and rapidly drawing nearer the brink of the tremendous abyss.—Ha! he is over, but his teeth are in the thighs, his arms around the leg of the other who sustains himself by grappling a mass of rock. He strives furiously to free himself from the grip of the dying man; he starts and kicks in vain—his efforts have loosened his sustaining rock, and down into the yawning gulph topple the avenger and his prey together, and unnumbered echoes iterate and reiterate their dying cry.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

OVERSHOOTING THE MARK:

Or an Unexpected Cruise across the Atlantic.

BY HAWSER MARTINGALE.

I saw an article in the Mercantile Journal, a few days since, headed "Navigators," which seemed to convey the idea that American ships were always ably navigated. As a general rule, I am willing to admit that this is the case—no man is supposed to be qualified for the situation of an officer, until he understands navigation—and an ambitious young man, who looks for promotion, is anxious at an early day to acquire a familiar knowledge of practical navigation. Nevertheless, some instances have come to my knowledge, which seem to show, that *all* our vessels, when leaving port for a voyage, do not *always* have good navigators on board. I will relate one or two cases in point.

It is now a number of years since an instance of unpardonable ignorance, or neglect, on the part of an American navigator, occurred on board a fishing schooner belonging to some port in Massachusetts Bay. If I do not mistake, the schooner belonged to Marblehead,—it may, however, have been Beverly. I am pretty certain that she belonged to one of these ports. The schooner was ready for her cruise to the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, for a cargo of fish, when the skipper, a faithful, and intelligent, and hardy old fisherman, as is the case with most of this valuable class of men, was taken sick—and was compelled reluctantly to relinquish the voyage.

It now became necessary to procure a Skipper—and as it was a busy season, it was not an easy matter to procure the right kind of a man. After a while, however, it was concluded that nothing better could be done, than to appoint old Jonas Hardhead, Skipper for this trip. Jonas, or Uncle Jonas, had been to sea during the greater part of his life—but for the last few years, had been engaged occasionally in the fishing business—and when he could be kept sober he was a valuable man, for few could endure more hardship, or haul up the cod, faster than Uncle Jonas. He also boasted of his skill in navigation—and it was finally agreed that he should act as skipper for this trip, provided he would promise to keep sober. He gave the pledge with alacrity—at the same time intimating that he was never otherwise than sober in his life—and he was forthwith inducted into office.

In order to aid him in keeping his promise to the owners, Uncle Jonas took with him on board, some ten or a dozen gallons of "good old Jamaica"—a beverage which we dearly loved; for although he seldom got absolutely *drunk* when on shore, it was never the case that he went to bed sober. He had no doubt of his qualifications to perform well all his duty as Skipper, and he was determided to have a jolly time, at all events. He had a quadrant and a Bowditch's Navigator, as well as a chart of the Atlantic Ocean, and of the American coast, but they were of little use to "Uncle Jonas." Indeed he despised book-learning, and relied upon his experience and judgment in navigating his vessel. He was aware that by steering a course of East half South, and running in this direction for several days, he should reach the Grand Bank, which we would know by the color of the water, by the soundings, number of birds, and fishing vessels; and that on his return, a westerly course would fetch the broadside of the continent, when he would certainly fall in with vessels, and easily be able to ascertain the "where-away" of Boston Bay, with all of which coast he was familiar.

He left the wharf with a roaring north-wester, and, in order to secure a "lucky voyage, treated himself and his companions with a stiff glass of grog. He afterwards drank to a fair wind, to a continuation of the breeze, and repeated this operation so often, that what little knowledge and judgment he once possessed, had absolutely oozed away, and for nearly a week, his mental faculties were a great deal below par. In the meantime, the wind blew a fresh breeze from the westward without intermission, and the old schooner scudded along with nearly all sail set, at a tremendous rate, and *crossed the Bank* on the fifth day after leaving port; but the weather was foggy, and no fishing vessels were seen. Onward, onward she went, like a new Flying Dutchman, until the seventh day, when the wind began to abate a little, and haul to the southward, with a clear horizon, uncle Jonas began to look out for vessels, and expressed an opinion that he was nearly up with the Bank! But the sun went down and no fishing vessels were seen; but he was confident they would be visible on the following day; and in order that his vision might be clearer, he swallowed a strong potation before he turned in.

But the next morning not a vessel of any description was in sight, and the skipper concluded to sound; but he got no bottom with eighty fathoms of line. The wind now blew merrily from the South-West, and merrily sailed the schooner onward, Uncle Jonas keeping a sharp look-out for fishing vessels, and sounding every six hours. At length he began to be alarmed, and expressed fears that the Bank had suspended payments, failed, sunk, or "cleared out." He still however, consulted his "Jamaica friend," and sought its advice and assistance in his perplexity. It is, indeed singular, that in times of difficulty and danger, when a clear head is particularly necessary, men who have charge of property and the lives of their fellow men, are so prone to consult the *rum bottle*, which always produces an effect precisely the the reverse of what is to be desired.

At length, on the twelfth day of his passage, Uncle Jonas saw a large number of gannets and gulls, the air was remarkably chilly, and the water seemed to have a tinge of green.—"Aha," quoth the skipper, "I've got you at last—but still he could not see any vessels fishing, or obtain any bottom with eighty fathoms of line. He again consulted his bottle. On the following morning, however, much to his gratification, he got soundings in sixty fathoms of water. "There," exclaimed the Skipper, triumphantly to his men, "you seemed to think I was no navigator, but I have hit the western broadside of the bank in fine style."

But much to the mortification of the Skipper the water did not shoalen—it rather deepened as he kept along. He again became somewhat bewildered, and at last could hardly help admitting to himself that there might be some mistake in the matter, as he never found such deep water on the Bank before. At last, seeing a ship approaching from the eastward, he hauled his wind, hoisted his colors, and prepared to speak her. She proved to be a packet ship, bound from Liverpool to New York.—The Skipper hailed, and inquired of the Captain of the ship if he had seen any fishing vessels on his passage. "Aye, aye," was the reply, "I saw a number in the Irish Channel."

"Irish Channel!" echoed the Skipper, with a howl of astonishment. "Why, where are we, my good fellow? Do tell me where we are?"

"We are about thirty-five miles southeast of Cape Clear, in Ireland, and on the Nymph Bank!"

The Skipper dashed his trumpet on the deck, and sprang perpendicularly four feet, by actual measurement—so true it is that the first effects of astonishment, whether of a pleasurable or painful character, are precisely the same, and prompt a man, instinctively, to gymnastic exercises!

The skipper was in an awkward predicament. He had gone across the Atlantic safe and expeditiously enough, but he was doubtful whether his skill in navigation would suffice to carry him back. He explained his case to the captain of the ship, who, after a hearty laugh at the expense of Uncle Jonas, consented to furnish him with a navigator. He accordingly put a young seaman on board, who was a proficient in that art so necessary to the commander of a vessel—and furthermore who had never become a proficient in the art of getting drunk when he had duty to perform, or at any other time.—As a preliminary step he caused the remainder of the "Jamaica" to be thrown overboard; and although Uncle Jonas begged hard to retain it as a solace in misfortune, he was overruled by the new navigator and the crew, all of whom felt much mortified at the result of their trip thus far, and overboard it went. He then got the schooner's head to the westward, trimmed her sails to the breeze, and on she jogged in the wake of the ship. In due time, that is, in about thirty-five days, for the wind was westerly nearly all the time, she reached the Grand Bank. But neither the navigator nor crew would consent to remain there any length of time, especially as their provisions began to get short, and in about a fortnight afterwards they reached the port from which they had started, after an absence of two months, having had a glorious cruise, but bringing home only a slender fare.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 9, 1841.

QUESTION OF VERACITY.—A correspondent in in the Advocate, probably Mr. LITTLE himself, has undertaken to show that Mr. Little's *charge* that we *approved* and *defended* Mr. Irwin's *first* Bank vote, *is true*. Our readers will excuse us if we enter into a short history of the affair, and we think we can prove, to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced man, that we *did not* either *defend* or *approve* or *sustain* Mr. Irwin's first vote.

The first notice we had of the matter was on the 11th of August, when, on giving the yeas and nays on the Bank Bill, we had the following remarks:

"The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the Bank Bill in the House of Representatives. It will be seen that Mr. Irwin, from this District, is among the very few Whigs who voted against the bill. *We regret this course, and we cannot but think it is in opposition to the wish of his constituents.* However it is proper that Mr. Irwin be heard before he is condemned. We discover in the proceedings reported in the National Intelligencer that Mr. Irwin offered same amendments which were rejected, and it may be that he considered them of so much importance as to justify his vote against the bill."

Can Mr. LITTLE, or his defender, see any thing like *defending* or *approving* Mr. Irwin's vote in this notice of the matter. The next notice we find is on the 12th, when we published Mr. IRWIN'S address, and is as follows:

"MR. IRWIN'S ADDRESS.—We call attention to the address of W. W. Irwin, published in our columns to-day. We have no space for comments at this time, but shall probably refer to it again. We hope our readers will give it a careful perusal, and weigh well its arguments as they will doubtless be called upon at some future day to decide in the premises."

On the next day, the 13th, we published the call of the "Irwin Meeting," and made a few remarks, protesting against its being called a county meeting, which it could not be in the very nature of things, and expressed our conviction that the meeting was premature, that there was too much excitement in the public mind to judge dispassionately, and from the circumstances of the case were led to believe that it originated from a yearning desire to stab Antimasonry in the person of Mr. Irwin.—Not a word was said in favor of his vote.

On the same day, we published a communication signed *"an enemy of secret societies,"* charging the Advocate with altering the heading of the call, after the names had been obtained, and calling upon all the constituents of Mr. IRWIN to be present, according to the first draft of the call, and as it was signed. This communication we afterwards regretted we published, as it was manifestly improper that Loco Focos should be called upon to take part in a meeting of the character of the one in contemplation, and we, next day, published a well written article in opposition to Loco Foco attendance, thus correcting the oversight as soon as it was in our power. But yet in all this there is not one word in favor of Mr. Irwin's vote, but only against a hasty expression of public opinion in the matter.

On the day the meeting was held, we had the following remarks in our paper:

"Would it not be best to have the Bank Bill published, and let all see it, as well as the address of Mr. Irwin, before a hasty meeting is gotten up to condemn him. It is our conviction that a large majority of the voters for Mr. Irwin are in favor of a National Bank—but they have not all the evidence as yet to enable them to pass a correct judgment in respect to Mr. Irwin's vote in the matter. Although all may be in favor of a National Bank—yet are all certain, without reading the bill, that they would be in favor of the present law. Again; would it not be more prudent to wait until it is known what Mr. Tyler may do with the bill.—Such a modification may be suggested and made, as will satisfy Mr. Irwin's conscientious scruples, and enable him to vote for the bill.—Again,—doubtless Mr. Irwin will be at home in a short time—when it would be more proper to hold a meeting—hear him in his own defence, and pronounce judgment dispassionately. We exceedingly regret that Mr. Irwin found it necessary to vote as he did, but we cannot but condemn the indecent haste of those who are anxious for his condemnation."

Can Mr. LITTLE find a word *approving* or *defending* Mr. IRWIN'S vote in these remarks? No; but much to the contrary.

In our account of the meeting, published on the Monday afterwards, we endeavored to state the *truth*, and are no more accountable for the remarks of Mr. BIDDLE, than is Mr. LITTLE, and we said not one word in favor of his remarks on the Bank Bill. After giving what we believed then, and still believe, a true account of the meeting, we had the following remarks:

"Thus has ended this unwise attempt to get a premature expression of public opinion concerning the conduct of our representative in Congress. We believed it would do harm to the cause it wished to aid when it was announced, and our expectations have been verified.—The *whole administration party wish for a bank, and in this wish we cordially join*—but the cause cannot be aided by the course which has been attempted inconsiderately in this city."

On the 19th of August, we referred to the matter again, in answer to an attempt of the Mercury to create an impression abroad that the Irwin Meeting had decided against a bank. In our remarks then, we stated emphatically that the meeting had not decided any thing in reference to a bank at all, but merely against a premature action in condemnation of Mr. IRWIN.

Now who can see in all this anything to justify Mr LITTLE in the public assertion that we had *defended* or *apppoved* Mr. IRWIN'S first vote. Will he say that Hon. HARMAR DENNY approved of Mr. Irwin's vote, when that gentleman has positively declared he did not? and yet he made an eloquent speech against any action by the meeting in reference to Mr. IRWIN.

We think we have fully established our position that we did not defend Mr. IRWIN'S first vote, though we confess we saw extenuating circumstances in it which we did not see in his second vote. We thought it due to ourselves to show we were correct in this matter, as Mr. LITTLE called our veracity in question.

PITTSBURGH POWDER MILLS.

On yesterday afternoon we snatched an hour or two to go on a visit to the extensive Powder Mills, of Mr. ANDREW WATSON, which have lately been put into operation. Although we did not find the proprietor at home, yet his brother, Mr. WM. WATSON, very politely conducted us through the premises, and explained every part of the machinery to our entire satisfaction. The Mills are situated on the right bank of the Monongahela river, about two and a half miles from the City, in a very pleasant situation, retired entirely from the public gaze and scrutiny.

The present buildings are eleven in number, though more are in contemplation. The principal range is immediately fronting on the river, on an elevated bank, and is about 700 feet in length, with a rail-road running along its front, to facilitate the transportation of the material from one building to another.

This front range is built against and bedded into the side of a steep natural bank, which is admirably fitted for the purpose. A space of the size of the building has been excavated out of the bank. A stone wall, two feet thick and entirely surrounded with earth, forms the rear and sides of these buildings, while the front and roof is of wood. The buildings are about 100 feet apart. In case of accident, the rear and sides being stone, solidly imbedded in the earth, and the frame front and roof offering but slight resistance, the force of the explosion would be spent in the direction of the river, leaving the other buildings unharmed, and the solid stone walls of the exploded building standing.

But in order to give our readers some idea of the situation and principal uses of these different buildings, we will give a short description of each, with their various uses. We will commence, with

1. *The Boiler House.*—This building is situated about 200 feet from the engine house, and in rear of the main front range. It contains 6 large boilers in which steam is generated, and also a furnace for making the charcoal of which the powder is manufactured. The charcoal is made of sycamore and white maple wood, a thriving grove of which Mr. WATSON has growing on his premises. The wood is put into immense iron pots, tightly closed at the top, the gases being permitted to escape at one side, near the bottom. It is the intention of the proprietor to add the manufacture of pyroligneous acid to his other business, which he can do with but little expense, in the process of making his charcoal. The flue from the boilers, and charcoal furnace, runs under ground, from the boiler building 300 yards, and comes out in a chimney situated in a grove of trees. We will now go down to the engine house, passing on our way

2. *The Store house*, where the crude material of which the powder is made (which our readers all know is sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal,) is kept, and the proper apparatus for weighing it out in the requisite quantities for the different qualities of powder. But we pass on to

3. *The Engine House*, a large frame building on the front range. In this building are two large and splendid engines for propelling the machinery, the steam to which is brought under ground from the boiler house. The engines are a considerable distance apart, the engineer standing at a crank between them by which he directs their motions. In this building the crude material is ground up and mixed together. After the material is thus prepared it is put into a car and sent to

4. *The Mill*, the next building on the front range. Here it is ground under immense cast-iron revolving rollers, weighing 4½ tons each, by which it is perfectly ground up and mixed. It is then passed on to

5. *The Pressing House*, where it is spread on boards and put into hydraulic presses of great power. The presses are not driven by steam, but the water is brought down a high hill back of the works in pipes, and answers the purpose admirably. In this building also the solid *cake* as it comes out of the press is cracked; when it passes to

6. *The Graining House*, in which it is further ground up and sifted into the different varieties of fine and coarse powder, all by machinery. It then goes to

7. *The Glazing House*, where it is put into large wooden cylinders, with iron cylinders coated with copper, passing through them, into which steam is permitted to pass. The cylinders constantly revolving, the powder is kept in motion at a high temperature, which gives it a fine polish. It is then sent back to the graining rooms to be re-sifted, when it passes to the last building in the range, which is

8. *The Drying house.* This is larger than either of the other buildings except the Engine house. The powder is put into shallow drawers, which are ranged in racks, with a sufficient space between each drawer to let the air circulate freely. There is about four pounds put into each drawer, and as there are upwards of one thousand drawers in the building, 4000 pounds of powder can be drying at once. This building is heated with steam, and the temperature is kept at about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. These last five buildings are constructed in the manner mentioned above, with stone rear and sides, and frame fronts, and heated with steam, so that an explosion could scarcely take place, and if it did, could do but comparatively little injury. Every thing is done with great care; all sand or gravel being kept off the floors, the workmen taking off their shoes in passing into any of these five buildings. The other buildings are a *Magazine*, immediately back of the drying house and two or three hundred feet from it, the *Machine shop*, also in the rear of the front range, and an additional *Mill* for grinding, not yet in operation, which is on the front range.

These buildings and machinery have been constructing for the last three years, and appear to us to be as well adapted for the purpose intended, both for safety and economy, as it would be possible to construct them.

The whole plan, both of the buildings and machinery is original with Mr. WATSON, assisted by his brothers, as neither he or they, we are informed, ever saw a Powder Mill, having failed in obtaining admission to any of the eastern Mills. We trust he will meet with that success his enterprise and industry deserve.

From the Public Ledger—Extra.

Circuit Court and Oyer and Terminer of Oneida County.

UTICA, Monday, Oct. 4, 1841.

Trial of ALEXANDER M'LEOD for the Murder of A. Durfee.

At half past 9 o'clock, his Honor, Judge Gridley, took his seat on the Bench, together with Judges White, Kimball, and Jones, of the County Court, who do not form part of the Court at this trial, they being only on the civil order of the Court.

On behalf of the prosecution, appeared W. G Hall, Esq., Attorney General, Timothy Jenkins, Esq., District Attorney of this County, the District Attorney of Niagara County, J. L. Wood, Esq., and Seth C. Hawley, Esq. of Buffalo. On the part of the prisoner appeared Joshua C. Spencer, Esq., and D. Gardner, and Alvah C. Bradley, Esqs., of Lockport.

After the Court, Bar, and Jurors had taken their seats, the public generally were admitted to the extent of the capacity of the room, and in doing which a remarkable degree of regularity and order was preserved. Judge White briefly stated to the auditory the necessity of strictly preserving order and silence, and no disposition was manifested by the audience to disobey.

The Crier then opened the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer of Oneida county; and by direction of Mr. Hall, Attorney General called the name of Theodore Stone, a witness for the prosecution, who, not answering, Mr. Hall moved for an attachment against him, which was forthwith issued.

The prisoner, McLeod, was then brought in and placed by the side of his counsel. His appearance indicated a man who had lived well, and felt much at ease.

Mr. Hall then called on the trial of M'Leod, and the counsel for the prisoner expressing their readiness to proceed, the prisoner was arraigned and informed of his right of challenge. The clerk then proceeded to call the Jury, which, as sworn, was constituted as follows:

Charles O. Curtis, of Paris.
Edmund Allen, of Augusta.
John Mott, of Sangersfield.
Elisha Brush, of Rome.
Ira Byington, of Camden.
William Carpenter, of Kirkland.
Isaiah Thurber, of Utica.
Peter Sleight, of Westmoreland.
Asher Allen, of Augusta.
Seymour Carrier, of Steuben.
Eseck Allen, of Floyd.
Volney Elliot, of Kirkland.

The residue of the petit jurors were discharged till 8 o'clock on Friday next.

Mr. Hall, Attorney General, then proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He commenced by expressing briefly, but feelingly, the delicacy of his situation and the duty which had now devolved upon him and the jury. He next reverted to the great excitement which pervaded the public mind, from one extremity of the Union to the other, in relation to the important trial upon which they had now entered, and the evidence of which was before the eyes of the jury, in the living masses which thronged and surrounded the Court-house To this excitement it was the duty of the jury and himself to close their eyes, to know it not, and to eschew its influence.

Their duty was plain. It was to solicit the truth, to be governed by the truth alone, and to keep their minds and their judgments free from all extraneous influences, prejudices, or fears. Truth was his only pursuit; and if, from an innate weakness he fell short of the full performance of his duty, he prayed the jury to redouble their own vigilance, and solicit truth through the channels presented to them, in all cases in which he might be deemed remiss.

Mr. Hall then read to the jury the greater part of the indictment found against the prisoner at the Niagara Circuit, for the shooting and killing of Amos Durfee, on the 30th December, 1837. There was a great number of counts in the indictment, some charging the murder to have been done with a gun—some with a pistol—some charging the murder upon the prisoner, and others upon sundry other individuals, named and unknown, the prisoner being present and aiding and assisting therein. In these several counts were included every species of murder or killing known to the statutes; and those Mr. Hall briefly glanced over to the jury.

To sustain this indictment, Mr Hall stated it would be proved before the jury that, on or about the 28th of December, 1837, the steamboat Caroline, a boat of some 30 or 40 tons burthen, left Buffalo for Schlosser. The boat was manned by citizens of the United States, was duly enrolled at the Custom House, and was licensed to run between Buffalo and Schlosser.

At that time, a band of Canadian insurgents, three or four hundred in number, had taken possession of Navy Island, and held it in the name of the British Government. A great effort was also making at the same time, to enlist the feelings of our own citizens, on this side of the line, in behalf of the people who had been driven there by their hardships and sufferings, and for their wives and children, who had been thrust from their homes in the midst of a Siberian winter, found no difficulty in enlisting among a portion of our citizens, especially among the young, the sympathy their deplorable situation naturally drew forth.

But with the band on Navy Island the Caroline had no connection; and it would be made to appear before the jury, that she was not at all in their employ.

Mr. Hall was proceeding to explain to the jury the well known circumstances which preceded the destruction of the Caroline, and the various circumstances attending the same, when we were obliged to despatch our express, at a quarter to one o'clock, P. M.

From the Daily American.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult., a Convention favorable to the cause of Temperance, met in the Covenanter Church, near the Borough of Elizabeth.

The meeting was opened by prayer, when an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Wilson, of a powerful and convincing character, after which the Rev. Dr. Pressly addressed the audience in an eloquent manner. The Convention was then organized, by appointing the following named gentlemen as officers:

Hiram Hultz, Esq., President; Major M'Fadden, of Monongahela City, Dr. Wm. A. Penniman, Isaac Wilson, and Peter Wilson, Vice Presidents; John Gamble, Esq., and J. F. Wall, Secretaries.

On motion, it was Resolved, That Dr Swartz, James McKown, and Daniel McCurdy, be a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of this Convention. After the committee had retired, the Convention was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Young, Dunlap, and Samuel Frew, Esq., in an able and effective manner.

The following report was made by Mr. Gamble—Monongahela city Total Abstinence Society, Delegates—Rev. Messrs. Young, Dunlap, Hussey, and Major McFadden. The Society has increased about 600 in this place and vicinity in the last few months, on the T. A. principles.

Bethel T. A. Society of upper St. Clair township numbers about 350 members, and is rapidly increasing.

Elizabeth T. A. Society numbers 271, and increasing.

Round Hill T. A. Society, 49 members—recently organized.

The Committee appointed then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we believe that the principles of Temperance are not arbitrary dogmas; received at a venture, for the purpose of making a doubtful experiment, or new fangled ideas, to speculate upon, but they are principles suggested by benevolent wishes for the good of mankind—based upon rational calculations, ordered by imperative views of duty, as an efficacious means of bettering the moral condition of the world, and enhancing the happiness of mankind.

Whereas, we believe that the efforts of Temperance Societies have been crowned with signal success, in reclaiming upwards of 35,000 confirmed drinkers in the United States, and enfolding within its saving influences millions upon millions of individuals in the world; and Whereas, we believe that Total Abstinence is a remedy, fit, adequate, and full; an ntidote, safe effectual, and thorough—that it simparts strength to resist temptation; and to weaken the power of the Tempter.

Therefore, Resolved, That the recent cheering accounts of the success of the good cause stimulate us to renewed exertions against the monster intemperance—the certain effects of which are to destroy health, reputation, morals and happiness—to break all restraint of religion, honor, friendship, and family—to deprave, degrade, and finally to destroy its victims

Resolved, That we deem legislative action upon this all important subject imperiously necessary—not only that the morals and happiness of our fellow citizens may be improved, but as an abstract question of political economy: believing that laws that promote Temperance will suppress vice and immorality, and thereby greatly reduce the intolerable and onerous taxes with which we are now burdened to support criminals and paupers, made so by alcoholic drinks.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the State Convention to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 20th and 21st proximo, that we will, as many as are able, attend it, and urge upon the attention of our colaborers in the Temperance cause, in that Convention, the necessity of a prompt and simultaneous appeal to our next Legislature, for the passage of laws for the restriction or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks within the borders of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the proposition to establish a Temperance Journal, (as recommended by our friends at the Convention, in Upper St. Clair Township,) in Allegheny County, meets our warm approbation; and should such journal be established, we pledge ourselves to use all the influence we possess to promote and extend its circulation, feeling well convinced, that it will be efficacious in rousing our fellow citizens to their true interests—for, assuredly, if the traffic was abandoned throughout the county, the county and poor taxes would be materially diminished, morals and virtue would increase, and immorality would decrease.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are given to the officers of the meeting, for the dignified, able, and impartial manner in which they have conducted its proceedings.

Resolved. That we thank those gentlemen who have addressed us on this occasion, and we sincerely hope that they may convince many, very many, that Total Abstinence is the ark of safety from the desolating scourge of intemperance.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the minister and congregation who worship here for the use of the house.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the papers in the city of Pittsburgh, friendly to the Temperance cause.

When the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

HIRAM HULTZ, President.

JOHN GAMBLE, J. F WALL, } Secretaries.

WM. L. DENISON,
DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves. June 29.—wly.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,
PITTSBURGH,
have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sal in glazed, Velvet, and Plain
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,
to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers. Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms
Having the Agency of the
CLINTON PAPER MILL
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,
they have at all times on hand a supply of
WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER
which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.
April 1, 1841.—w6m.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Alderman, Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny. March 16.—d3t&wtf.

AGENCY.—The subscriber, having appointed Messrs J. & J. W. Woodwell, of Pittsburgh Pa., as his Agents, for the sale of ITALIAN and EGYPTIAN MARBLE SLABS, for Cabinet Furniture, takes this method of informing Cabinet Makers and the public in general, that Messrs Woodwell will keep a constant supply of Slabs of any pattern or size of superior finish and quality, direct from his establishment in Philadelphia, which will be at prices that will no doubt give satisfaction to purchasers. M. BOUVIER.
Just received and for sale, 20,000 feet Mahogany Veneers. Also, a single lot of Plank and Boards
Aug 6—w3m. J. & J. W. WOODWELL.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh
HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil; Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Lithrage, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.
July 16, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land; eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, on the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.
The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.
For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber desirous to visit Europe on account of bad health; will sell a lot of ground on Water street, in the City of Pittsburgh, fronting on the new wharf, between Market and Ferry streets, containing in front, on Water street, 35 feet, and in depth 80 feet. It is at present occupied by Mr. Revell as a tavern. This lot requires no comment as it is well known to be as good

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE & Co.

NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, in *advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,	$0 50
" " Two "	0 75
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" " Three months,	3 75
" " "	6 00
" " "	10 00

BUSINE CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	$6 00
" " Six months,	5 00

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 12, 1841.

DANIEL C. PAYNE, the lover of the murdered Miss. ROGERS, committed suicide, on Friday last, near the spot where the body of Miss Rogers was found. He was supposed to be deranged.

EDWARDS THE FORGER.—The case of this man was undergoing investigation, in Philadelphia, for several days last week. Edwards' counsel contended he could not be legally sent to New York for trial, as the forgery was committed in New Orleans. The case was expected to be decided on Saturday.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette, says, "we have a letter from Mr. McCabe, written at Pittsburgh, in which he says he has succeeded in securing a large quantity of goods, five boxes in one lot, forwarded from different cities in the east, supposed to have been stolen or forwarded under false pretences. A portion of the letter seems to us of importance, but not to be published. Mr. McCabe thinks that he will secure some of the culprits."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION FROM BITUMINOUS COAL.—Our readers are probably most of them aware that the editor of the Miner's Journal has been laboring with might and main for some months back to prove that Bituminous coal is liable to *spontaneous combustion*. We took occasion to remark some time since that we had never known, in this great Bituminous coal district, of a single case of *spontaneous combustion* from coal. It is well known to every person residing in this section, that Coal is placed in immense piles, exposed to every variation of temperature, both wet and dry, in the lump and in *slack*. It is thrown into cellars and vaults, where it is exposed to damp, and to the rain drizzling through the grates; it is thrown into wooden coal sheds, or into the open air; it is placed in large coal boats, holding from 6 to 7000 bushels, for transporting west, and remains in that condition sometimes for months; in fact it is placed in every conceivable position almost, and yet we cannot learn that a case of *spontaneous combustion from coal was ever heard of in this region*. If our readers know of any such we should be glad if they would make it known.

If the positions of the editor of the Miner's Journal are correct, we should be resting in security in the midst of one vast magazine of combustible materials, every moment liable to ignite and spread ruin and destruction abroad through the city and vicinity.

The pertinacity with which the editor of the Journal holds on to his opinions is somewhat suspicious, considering that he lives in the great *Anthracite* coal district. Sometime since he stated on the authority of passengers, that the bituminous coal on board the Great Western steamship had been several times on fire from spontaneous combustion. Capt. Hoskins, the worthy commander of the Great Western, having his attention drawn to this, which was calculated to injure the credit of his vessel, stated that during forty-one voyages of the Great Western, the coal on board that vessel was never once on fire, either from accidental or *spontaneous combustion*.

But the editor of the Journal insists upon it that Bituminous Coal is liable to spontaneous ignition in almost every variety of circumstances, and boasts that travelling on steamships has fallen off fifty per cent., since he has made his fearful disclosures of the danger of using this coal. We believe he is mistaken, and that his zeal for the interests of his readers has led him to magnify a danger that probably exists only in his own imagination. We should be glad to receive the results of the experience of those who are most conversant with coal in this vicinity, as it would probably do much towards settling this question.

TRIAL OF M'LEOD.

WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Elijah C. Effner—I reside at Buffalo, and recollect the steamboat Caroline; was on board of her at Schlosser, went on board to try and get permission to lodge there that night; and was told by some persons that they were not certain she would remain there that night; went into the two cabins and around on deck. This was between 2 and 4 in the afternoon; as I came on deck I remarked to some person, how do you expect to defend this boat if she is attacked, as you have no arms? They replied, they were a ferry boat, and were not allowed to carry arms. I saw a few persons go on board with arms, but saw no armed men on board belonging to the boat; was a deputy marshall there. The persons on board were strangers and were dressed in Canadian costume, and in reply to my questions said they came from Lower Canada. These are the men who had rifles in their hands; I had been directed as a deputy U. S. Marshal to see there was no violations of the laws, and that may have been my motive in inquiring of those persons their business, and they told me they were going a hunting. There were quite a number of Deputy Marshals appointed about that period.

Seth Hinman—I reside at Youngstown, Niagara county; was in Chippewa in Dec. 1837, and was working as a joiner there; remember the destruction of the Caroline and was in Chippewa at the time; I know McLeod; have seen him frequently at Chippewa and Niagara before and since the destruction of the Caroline; saw him that evening at Mr Davis' about 7 to 9 o'clock; it might have been as late as 9, or later; saw him pass through the bar room; there was a good many people there; he passed out of doors, but I can't say if there was any person in company with him; can't say if he was armed or not; I saw him the next morning, it might have been about sunrise; there was not a crowd of men around him; he was in front of Davis' in the square; heard him say nothing; he was walking towards Davis'; did not observe if he was armed at that time; think that it was before sunrise; I heard of the burning of the Caroline from four men who came in to get something to drink, and went to Davis' to hear about it, as they appeared to be much around there; think it was not far from sunrise, perhaps a little before; I had not had breakfast.

William W. Caswell—Have resided in Buffalo for three years past, and have resided at Chippewa; remember the time the Caroline was destroyed, and was there then; know McLeod, and knew him about two years before the Caroline was burned; saw him in Chippewa the evening before the Caroline was destroyed; it might have been not far from 9 o'clock, perhaps a little latter, he was going from Davis' to Mecklin's; did not see him again that night; saw a number of men collected together, and a man told me something was going to take place, perhaps to attack Navy Island; saw McLeod again next morning; it was before breakfast; it was not far from sunrise; he was then on Davis' stoop; there was quite a number there, he came from the direction of the barn when I first saw him; heard him talking with some others; was quite near him; heard him talking of going over and cutting out the Caroline; he said they had made the d——d robbers run when they came; they went on to tell what they had done; one had done so and so, another said he saw one lay dead on the deck; and he would never come to trouble them again; McLeod had a large pistol in his hand, if I am not mistaken; heard him say something about the pistol; he had it in his hand by the muzzle and was flourishing it about; it is three miles across to Schlosser from Chippewa; the direction the party went would take about 20 minutes to cross, and they could come back sooner, on account of the current; the distance across, at the lower end of Navy Island, is rather short of three miles.

Ansen D. Quimby examined. I reside in Warren county, Pennsylvania. Lived about two miles from Chippewa village in the winter of 1837, recollect the destruction of the Caroline; I then knew the prisoner by sight, but was not intimately acquainted with him; I think I saw him the evening of the burning of the Caroline; saw him at Mr Davis' near eight o'clock: am not certain as to the hour: when I saw him he was coming out of the bar-room as I was going in: did not see where he went: next morning I saw him a little before or after sun-rise, near Davis' house, not far from the bridge which crosses Chippewa creek: there were some persons with him whom I did not know personally: am not positive whether he had any thing in the way of arms or accoutrements but a belt on him: there was some person came across the bridge and asked, 'how he made it go last night;' he said he made it go very well, and that *I, We*, I am not sure which word he used, killed two of the d——d Yankees, and destroyed the boat; he then remarked that he had Yankee blood on his sleeve; did not see any blood upon it; he held up his arm when he made the remark; did not stay to hear any more, nor don't think it was either before or after sunrise; saw a light the night before towards the river, but was not near enough to see what it was.

Justus F. T. Stevens—Resides in Gaines, Orleans county; remember the destruction of the Caroline, and was in Chippewa that night, know McLeod, and saw him that night at Chippewa; have known him since the fall of '36; have seen him 6 or 8 times since then; never but once had any conversation with him; saw him at Chippewa on the night of the 29th December, some time between 10 and 11 o'clock; first saw him near the river Niagara, some 15 rods from the head of the canal, or cut. He was there with a number of others. They were about getting into some boats there, they got in and put off; think I saw McLeod get into a boat; very positive I did; have not a doubt of it; was at one time within 5 or 6 feet of him, believe the men were armed; part of them were; McLeod had a sword, but can't say as to other arms. They pulled out into the river and steered up the river till they were out of sight; the boats started to the head of the cut to get into the river. Saw 3 boats; believe I am right as to the number. Saw McLeod a little above that place near the shore, coming ashore. The boats were coming ashore. There were some rails burning there; it was perhaps 3 o'clock when they came back; it was 4 or 5 hours after they first started. They got out of the boats a little above the head of the cut, and part of them got out there, and went across to a tavern near there, kept I think by a man named Davis.

The Counsel for the prisoner declined to cross examine the witness at all. When this witness had concluded, several other witnesses were called, but they did not answer. The Court said that henceforth they would sit at night, as it was all important to conclude the trial this week, and he would consider it very unfortunate if this Jury had to be kept over Sunday. Mr. Hall said he hoped to rest the case for the people some time to-morrow forenoon.

There being no witnesses in attendance, the Court took a recess for one hour.

Leonard Anson examined: I reside at Niagara Falls, am a carpenter; was in Chippewa in December, 1837; remember the occurrence of the 27th of that month; remember it by being waked up at my door; got up and saw the light which we took to be that of the Caroline on the river: remained at the house of Pearl Smith, where I slept until morning, and as day was clearing, went to Mr. Davis's where I saw a number of persons in the bar room, and among them was McLeod; knew him; had seen him frequently; saw him once a week during that summer; he was deputy sheriff, and generally known; speak from perfect knowledge of his person, and have no doubt he was standing beside the bar; believe the lights had been blown out; it was just break of day; the room was full of people; the room was about twenty feet square; McLeod had apparently just been drinking, as he had hold of a glass. They were all talking about the expedition, and each was telling who did the greatest crime. There was quite a number who stood round him, and were talking about it. Heard him say, pulling out a pistol, "I killed one d—d Yankee, and here is the blood of him." Did not hear him say any thing more. There was a kind of dispute between them as to who did it, but none of them disputed what McLeod said.—None of them expressed any surprise at his saying he was there. Knew of the destruction of the Caroline from the sentinel, who said they had cut out the boats and set on fire Was then driving a team, as there was none of my business going on Am a citizen of the United States, and born in Albany county.—Am now engaged at my business and work for Mr. Porter.

Cross examined—Have no connection with the people on this side who are hostile to Canada. Have no feeling about it except what other American citizens have. Was sworn in this matter before Squire Bell. Then lived at Lockport.

Mr. Hall here announced, that the case for the prosecution would be here rested for the present, with the distinct understanding, however, that no further evidence as to the main charge, would be hereafter introduced, the counsel for the people intending to confine himself to a bare refutation of such portions of the prisoner's evidence as may be necessary.

The Defence.

Abridged from the Special Express of the Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Spencer opened the defence with great ability, observing—"The defence which we intend to make is twofold, and I will place it before you in its double aspect thus early, in order that the court may be prepared to direct our conduct of the case as it may think proper.

In the first place then, we will inquire whether any murder has been committed at all, and secondly, whether, if that question be answered in the affirmative, whether Alexaeder McLeod was one of the murderers.

We shall then in the first place, after a few more facts shall have been made to appear in evidence before you, insist that there can be no such offence as that of murder proved as growing out of the destruction of the "Caroline."—And here allow me to say that, in the whole course of my reading—limited I admit it has been—and in all my experience, I never knew of a similar case. It is now for the first time that we see an individual, acting under the authority and by the orders of the government whose subject he was, has been put on tria for obeying these orders. This is indeed a remarkable occurrence almost at the end of the first half of the 19th century! As the counsel of Alexander McLeod, then, I shall have occasion to contend that there can be no such thing as murder charged against any of the persons who formed the expedition sent to destroy the "Caroline," and let me here add that the question as to whether the act was a justifiable proceeding or not on the part of the British provincial government, cannot be entertained by you.

The facts, gentlemen, to be adduced, will show that this party which made the attack on the Caroline, consisted of the crews of seven boats—six of them containing eight persons, and one containing nine—and which were made up of British Provincial soldiers then on duty at Chippewa, or British Naval officers then on duty at Chippewa,—that Colonel McNab ordered the expediton—that he acted under the authority of Sir Francis Bond Head, the Provincial Governor, who directed them to seek out and destroy the Caroline, which he then believed to be in the employment of the party on Navy Island, who had there raised the standard of revolt, fortified their camp, and opened their batteries on the Canadian shore. When this party was thus circumstanced, and at a season of the year when the navigation by any other vessel was extremely perilous, that boat came down for the express purpose of being employed by the occupants of Navy Island, and in their service that boat was from day to day engaged.

Whether the British government had been tyrannical, and had driven these people to desperation, is wholly immaterial. The Canadian subjects of Great Britain had seen fit to revolt, and with the assistance of American citizens had made open war in Canada, and whether it was right or wrong, it was a war and all the rights and immunities that belonged to those engaged in war, pertained to them.

We will show to you, gentlemen, that the Government of the United States took this view of the case—that they took cognizance of this offence and demanded reparation from the Government of Great Britain—and that at a later day the British Government acknowledged the responsibility of that act, and declared that it was done in obedience to the provincial Government, and justified it as a necessary act for the protection of the subjects of Great Britain then living in Canada. The federal Government then under the Constitution had taken full cognizance of this whole matter, embracing not only the invasion of our territory, but also the destruction of the steamboat, the property of one of our citizens, and the taking away of the life of another. All these considerations were presented to the notice of Great Britain, and our Government, mindful of the nations rights, and ready to vindicate them, had demanded full and entire satisfaction for the injury which our country had received. But the individual who formed part of that public force of Great Britain, stands excused, as he always must, from all the consequences of his action under these orders. As an individual offender, he is not answerable to any tribunal.

We now pass to the point, as to whether McLeod had any thing to do with the transaction or not. I am willing, and I intend to call your attention more minutely to the evidence sustaining that ground of defence, than to that pertaining to the other position which we have assumed. Because that evidance sustaining the latter, is not in any degree susceptible of dispute. Every word of evidence given on the part of the prosecution, has gone to establish our case, and what is yet to come will only confirm what has been shown already. But the point to which I call you now is, that Alexander McLeod had no more to do with the destruction of the "Caroline," or with the killing of Durfee, than either of you, gentlemen of the jury. Not any more. And I speak with a knowledge of the facts, and will satisfy you that what I have now said is fully and literally true."

[The learned gentleman here described the nature of the evidence, both by commission, and oral testimony, thas he meant to produce—but as we shall give the whole of it *seriatim* we omit that part of Mr. Spencer's speech:]

Mr. Spencer then concluded by saying:

"Now, gentlemen of the Jury, this evidence will be laid before you, and I question if it will be at all necessary for you to embarrass your minds with the examination of the prisoner's question as to whether murder was commitied by any one, but that on the contrary you will be rejoiced to find that you can return a verdict that the prisoner was not guilty, because he had no participation in the matter. I know it will rejoice your hearts, as it will those of all true American citizens, that McLeod is innocent of this offence.

"And here, gentlemen, let me ask you, if this evidence which I have described be true, what will you think of the testimony you have heard? Will it not be found irreconcileable from beginning to end? Must it not then be admitted that these men must have either invented their stories, or been misled by heated imagination?

"Our witnesses are not surrounded by darkness—their observation not limited to a single and momentary view at the dawn of day or in the gloom of midnight. They have been in company with the prisoner, and could not be mistaken. Their evidence then must be all perjured, or all true.

"And if all true, then you will not have the slightest difficulty in pronouncing the verdict that justice demands—one which is due to the prisoner, to the nation whose subject he is, and to the American peopler."

Fourth Day---The Testimony.

THURSDAY MORNING.

David H. Sears, sworn—Resides in Canada; was in the British service, as captain of incorporated militia: was the commander of the guard at Chippewa, on the 29th of December; it was the inline picquet guard and extended from the tavern of Davis to the lower point of Navy Island; the main guard ended at Davis'; the bridge war between Davis' tavern and the place of embarkation; from that point sentinels were stationed; the first sentinel near the place where the party embarked on Chippewa creek; the place of embarkation was very close to the cut where it entered the Chippewa.—Colonel McNab was not there, that I know, as it was dark, and I couldn't distinguish any one: I didn't well know or see nearly; the point of embarkation was just below the mouth of the cut; some of the boats might have been in the mouth of the cut; there were seven boats; was near by them; was mixed up with the party; knew McLeod then; had known him since '34 or '35; knew him very well, saw him very frequently; saw nothing of him in this party; the party when they left some of them and nearly all rowed till they got into the cut when some of them began to "tack."

I was directed to tell the sentinels not to challenge boats coming up, as the expedition was to be kept secret, and the challenge might have been heard on Navy Island; and an officer of Col. McNabb's staff rode up and instructed the sentinels not to challenge the boats—witness accompanied the expedition as far up as his guard extended—other officers had charge of the guard higher up—is not positive as to who had charge of the guard above—the boats went still higher up, so that witness could not see them—this was about 10 o'clock at night—witness then came back to the guard house and remained there till he saw a light at Schlosser—now knows that that was the Caroline on fire—went there to tell the officers of the burning of the Caroline; then returned to the beacon light; did not remain stationary there very long; but observed the Caroline floating down; the fire had raised the steam so that it was easy to see that it was her; remained at the beacon light till the boats returned about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Did you see McLeod among them? No.

Not that morning! No.

When did you see him next day? About eleven o'clock.

Where? I and another officer had gone up the river opposite Navy Island, near the residence of Capt. Usher.

Did you see McLeod come up there? Whilst standing there we saw them bring up a cannon.

Who? The people on Navy Island; and they charged the cannon—and looking down the shore we saw two or three gentlemen on horseback—some one said "that's Col. McNab," but I said "No, its Mr. McLeod." I remained there for some hours, when the two gentlemen returned.

When was the firing? Just as McLeod and his party came up together.

Had there been any firing that day or the day previous? Yes—the day previous.

Cannon? Yes.

They fired at the people on the Canada shore? —They did.

Any killed?

Mr. Hall—I object—I object to such a course.

Mr. Spencer.—My learned friend seems a little restive. Surely I indulge no feeling of smuggling in evidence. I heard that all evidence relative to the conduct of the occupants of Navy Island is a relevant; and I apprehend he will find it difficult to show that this is not competent testimony. I did not at all anticipate that a question would be raised here.

The Court said it had already been decided that the authority of the Supreme Court must regulate the trial. With respect to this cannonading it had been already shown and the hostile character of the occupants of Navy Island fully went into, and rendered recurrence, to the operations of the Navy Islanders, unnecessary and illegitimate.

Mr. Spencer requested his exception to be noticed to the refusal of the Court to receive his offer to show that three of the Candians were killed by the cannon fired from Navy Island.

Examination of witnesses was then resumed, and considerable sparring took place between Messrs Spencer and Hall about points of law and the proper questions to be asked the prisoner, until the court adjourned.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Spencer now offered to lay before the Court and Jury the documentary evidence which was in his possession, showing that the burning of the Caroline was an act of the Colonial Government, and had been treated as a National matter by the United States Government and Great Britain. This evidence consisted in a number of letters between U. S. Secretaries of State—Forsythe and Webster—and Mr. Fox, and the American minister in England and Lord Palmerston, &c., &c. He enumerated them in detail. He proposed, if this evidence should be admitted, to follow it up with other testimony, showing the extent of the Patriot movements at that time along the whole frontier; that the insurgents on Navy Island were aided with arms and ammunition from the citizens of this and other States; that this Government had not then the power to restrain their movements; that to all intents and purposes, at that time, there was a war, whether between Canada or the United States or not was immaterial; that the destruction of the Caroline was an act of war, in every sense of the word. So far as individual responsibility was concerned, it made no manner of difference whether she was destroyed at Schlosser or Navy Island. If it was done in American waters, no other crime was committed than a breach of neutrality. That was a matter to be settled with the British Government, and not with the individuals who went on the expedition. Assuming then for granted, that McLeod was one of that party, he contended that he could not be held personally responsible for any acts done on the occasion.

Mr. S. spoke at considerable length in favor of the admission of this evidence, citing numerous cases in support of his position.

Mr. Hall rose to reply—

The Court relieved Mr. Hall from replying and expressed its judicial opinion as follows:—The present indictment has been sent down to us by the Supreme Court, to be tried like any other issue in the Circuit Court. A motion was made for the prisoner's discharge on the ground that that Court could look beyond the indictment, and doing so would be justified in discharging the prisoner. The Supreme Court came to the conclusion that they had no right to look behind the indictment, and second, if they had, that the motion should be denied for the want of merit or of soundness of the ground on which it was urged---on account namely of the absence of any thing like war, in such a sense which makes the killing of individuals excusable or justifiable; and for the reason that there was nothing in the pending negotiations which took away the right of New York to punish offenders against her laws. This opinion the Supreme Court after the case had been ably and deliberately argued before them, and which opinion though for the most part written by one was the expression of the united judgment of all the members of the Court.—From that opinion, even if I did not agree with it, I cannot dissent.

That decision is law with me, and may be briefly stated thus:—A band of men composed of Canadian rebels and American citizens who voluntarily joined them. These took possession of Navy Island, and were therefore a hostile force invading Canada. They were directly hostile to the Canadian Government, and I have no doubt that the Canadian authorities had a right to repel that invasion—to suppress that insurrection, and to use all the means which nations, when engaged in war, may use, against rebel subjects of foreign enemies. But while that is true, it is proper also to look at the rights of neutrals. Every citizen of the United States who chose had a right, so far as respected his obligations to his own government, to expatriate himself and join the insurgents; but when he done so he was subject to all the consequences that the rebel subjects of Great Britain incurred. Any of our citizens who chose had a right to carry provisions and munitions of war to those insurgents at the risk of their forfeiture if captured, and in that view the Caroline was liable to seizure if a portion of the armament of the Navy Islanders, when there; or if possible on the high seas.—But that every member of that hostile band when on our shores was secure from injury by the adverse power: and the British government had no more right to send armed men from Canada to make an attack on the steamboat Caroline, than they would have had to send armed men to Buffalo to seize on the arsenal, from which they feared the rebels might take arms, or to assassinate the Mayor of that city lest he might give up those arms.

Then in my view are the decsions of the Supreme Court—not only opinions put forth in their decision, but clothed with authority, binding upon me, and which I have no discretionary power to set aside, even if I had examined the question fully and came to an opposite conclusion from that of the higher court. I am administering law here subject to the review of that very tribunal, and I therefore feel bound to reject the proposition to offer these matters in evidence.

Mr. Spencer asked the Court to note his exception to its decision. Mr. Spencer then said he would commence with the deposition of Col Allen McNab.

Mr. Hall said he objected to the admission of that deposition on the ground that while replying to the interrogatories, Col. McNab read his answers from a written statement previously drawn up, contrary to the law regulating the execution of the commission.

Mr. Spencer explained that as some additional information was wanted after the first commission was sued for and granted, and that in order to save the Commissioners the trouble of again collecting the replies, Col. McNab read from the former deposition.

The Court remarked that the proper course should be to take the deposition off the files on motion, if it were shown to be irregular.

Mr. Hall admitted that that was the course, but he complained of not having had sufficient opportunity of learning all the circumstances connected with the execution of the commissions.

Mr. Spencer---Why, in every instance the District Attorney or his agent was present!

Mr. Hall begged to correct his learned friend; he believed he had not stated the precise fact.

Mr. Spencer---Well, the cross interrogatories were put in all cases.

Mr. Hall—Yes, in some on paper. There was something suspicious about some of the depositions. Even Col. McNab himself it seemed was unwilling to submit to the test described by Hamlet—

"Bring me to the test, and I the matter
Will re-word."

Besides he had another objection. Col. McNab absolutely refused to answer one of the interrogatories---that relative to the name of the person from whom he had received some information respecting the Caroline movements.

Mr. Spencer--Col. McNab had refrained from doing so in the same way that some of the witnesses did during the present trial under the direction of the court. He (Mr. S.) really was at a loss to know the object of the Attorney General. Was it his intention to prejudice the jury against the depositions? And was that a manly or justifiable course?

The objections were finally overruled, and the reading of the depositions commenced. Almost every interrogatory however, was met by some technical objection on the part of Mr. Hall, which protracted the reading of Col. McNab's testimony till a very late hour.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

The court met and resumed business between 7 and 8 o'clock, and the counsel for the defence resumed the reading of the deposition of Sir A. McNab. The remaining 64 interrogatories encountered considerable objection, and gave rise to much argument, though not so much as the preceding ones. About 9 o'clock that deposition had been gone through with, and exclusive of such interrogatories and replies, and such portions of them as were ruled out by the court, stated in substance as follows:

Deposition of Allan McNab—I know a body of militia was assembled at Chippewa in the month of December 1837, and January 1838, to the number of between 2000 and 3000 to repel an expected invasion from rebels and American brigands assembled on Navy Island, and on the American shore near Schlosser.—They were ordered out by the Lieut. Governor of U. C., Sir Francis B. Head. Sir Francis was at Chippewa more than once during the months before mentioned. I assumed command of the forces assembled there by his directions. I remember the last time when the Caroline came down previous to her destruction. From information I had received, I had every reason to believe she came for the express purpose of assisting the rebels and brigands on Navy Island with men, arms, ammunition, provisions, stores, &c. To ascertain that fact, I sent officers with instructions to watch the movements of the boat, and to report the same to me.—These gentlemen told me they saw her land a cannon, several men, armed and equipped as soldiers, and that she had dropped anchor under the east side of Navy Island. Upon the information I had previously received from highly respected sources in Buffalo, together with the report of these gentlemen, I determined to destroy her that night. I entrusted the command of the expedition for that purpose to Captain A. Drew, Royal Navy. Seven boats were equipped and left the Canadian shore, but I don't know the number of men in each boat. I ordered the expedition, and first communicated it to Capt. Drew, on the beach where the men embarked. A short time previous to their embarkation Captain Drew was ordered to take and destroy the Caroline wherever he could find her. I was on the beach when the boats embarked, and when they started I had been there about a quarter of an hour. I noticed most of the persons going into the boats. I stood within 2 or 3 rods of most of the boats as the men went, and while they were preparing. I have known Alex. McLeod 5 or 6 years. I think I saw him on the day previous to the destruction of the Caroline, but in what place and on what business I do not recollect. I did not see him when the boats shoved off to destroy the Caroline.—He was not in my presence that evening. I was on the shore when they returned, and was near the boats when the men landed. I saw the faces of perhaps one half of those who landed, but I did not see Alexander McLeod, nor do I know where he was. I saw the Caroline on fire going down the river after the boats had left her. I think I made a return to the Lieut. Governor of U. C. of the officers and men who destroyed the Caroline, and I am sure the name of Alex. McLeod was not among them. I was not in the command when the force took possession of Navy Island.

Cross-examined—I was commanding officer of the whole force, naval and military, at Chippewa: I saw McLeod once during the week preceding the destruction of the Caroline, but cannot recollect the day, the hour of the day, or the place, at Chippewa, but I think it was the day before the destruction. I have no recollection of conversing with McLeod on the subject of burning the Caroline, I have no recollection of M'Leod's telling me he had been to Buffalo and had seen the Caroline, and describing her size, appearance, &c., but I recollect distinctly the information received by me, which induced me to order the destruction of the Caroline, was not had from McLeod. I never went in a large or small boat with McLeod around Navy Island, after I heard the Caroline had come down to assist the rebels, and after I had received the report of the officers appointed to watch her motions, I made up my mind to have her destroyed. This was on the day of her destruction.

I did not mention my intentions to McLeod or in his presence, nor do I think he could have known any thing about it. I commenced preparing for the attack immediately after the report made to me by the officers, of her having landed men and cannon at Navy Island. I do not recollect of being at Davis' tavern on the day after the burning of the Caroline, nor did I see or have any conversation with McLeod on that or any other day after the burning of the Caroline, on that subject. I think there were about forty men embarked in the boats; I think I knew them all; the boats were common ship boats, and I think there were seven or eight men in each boat, and I recognized the faces of nearly all, who embarked.

Mr. Spencer then introduced and read the deposition of John Harris, some portions of which also met with opposition, many of the objectionable interrogatories and replies contained in the McNab affidavit being also embraced in this.

The deposition of one other person was read, similar in substance to the above, when the court adjourned until Friday morning, at 10 o'clock at night.

Friday Morning, Oct. 8.

The court met at 8 o'clock, and the counsel for the prisoner resumed the reading of the depositions taken under commission. The first read was that of Wm. Small Light, which, stripped as the preceding ones of the excluded portions, was substantially as follows—

Deposition of William S. Light, of the township of North Oxford, in the district of Breech, and province of Canada. I have no personal acquaintance with Alexander McLeod—he was once pointed out to me in the streets of Chippewa, but whether before the 27th of Dec. 1837, I cannot say. I believe him to be a British subject. I recollect the destruction of the Caroline. I was at Chippewa at the time. I cannot speak positively as to the persons who went on that expedition, except such as went in the same boat with myself. I do not know where A. McLeod was when the boats first put off. He was not in my boat.

I saw the Caroline on the night of her destruction. I boarded her on the starboard bow, and was the first on board from my boat.

Alexander McLeod was not among the first assailants from the first attack upon her till her final destruction, to my knowledge. I saw no one killed on board the Caroline. I saw a man in the after cabin desperately wounded, and was ordered by Captain Drew to carry him on shore. I took him to the gangway, and believe that he either walked or was carried on shore, but cannot say positively, as I did not see him.

Deposition of Robert Armour, of the town of Cobourg, in the New Castle District, (read)—I have known Alexander McLeod from about the beginning of the month of December, 1837. I went in Captain Ensley's boat, and he commanded it, I saw all the persons that were in the boat I was in; Alexander McLeod was not in the boat with me; I did not see him at all that night; I saw the Caroline that night; I was on board of her, and was over nearly all her deck.

I boarded her about the same time as the others, and was among the last that left her: I do not think that Alexander McLeod was one of the assailants; he was not, to my knowledge or belief, among those who either went or returned with the expedition; seven boats started, five crossed the river, two of them remained in the stream; and the other three attacked the Caroline.

Deposition of John Gordan of the town of Hamilton, Canada: I know Alexander McLeod late Deputy Sheriff of the District of Niagara, by sight, but have no personal acquaintance with him. I think the first time I saw him was when he was a passenger on board the steamboat I commanded. I cannot state precisely that I saw him more than once. I recollect the time of the destruction of the Caroline; I was in Chippewa at the time of her destruction. I had been there a few days before that time. The persons who went in the expedition embarked at the mouth of the Chippewa river. I was there about half an hour before their embarkation. I do not know how long the others were there before I came. I remained on the beach during that time, I had no opportunity of knowing any of the persons except those in the boat which I commanded. I do not know where A McLeod was; he was not in my boat; I saw all the persons in the boat, went in before landing at Schlosser. I am satisfied that Alexander McLeod was not one of them, I did not see him in my way from Canada to Schlosser. I returned in the same boat I embarked in, and believe that all those who went with me returned with me, but cannot say positively, I am not aware that any man of the name of McLeod was in the expedition. I believe that McCormick was wounded and two others Richard Arnold and Major Warren were the two. No one was killed.

Deposition of R. O'Reilley, of the town of Hamilton, age 30 years. I have known Alexander McLeod 9 years and upwards. I have met him in the character of deputy sheriff, and have transacted business with him. I was at Chippewa at the time of the destruction of the Caroline, and was engaged in the expedition, but had not a good opportunity of knowing all persons engaged except those in the boat I was in, and of them I can speak with certainty, as it was my duty to count them. I don't know where McLeod was at this time, but I know he was not in the boat with me. I think I should have seen him if he had been in the expedition. I was in a boat under the command of Capt. Beer. I can say distinctly that McLeod was not in that boat, nor did I see him when, nor after, we returned to the Canada shore. As we approached the Caroline I heard the sentry at the after gangway challenge two or three times. He said "Give the countersign, or I will fire," and then discharged a shot. I am not personally aware of any other resistance by persons on board the Caroline. I saw no weapons with any persons on board except the sentry. I saw several leave her for the shore, but can't say if they were wounded. I saw no swords, or pikes, or other weapons, or munitions of war on board, except the sentry's gun. I believe nobody was on board the C. when she was cut loose.

Deposition of Stephen McCormack, Esq., Lieut. in the Royal Navy. The first time I saw Alexander McLeod was on the night of the 28th Dec. 1837, when he was introduced to me by Capt. Graham. I perfectly recollect the destruction of the Caroline. I was at Chippewa about the time and for some days prior to it. The persons who embarked in the expedition were for about half an hour standing on the beach. I was getting the boats ready. I took a list of names and went round to get volunteers by direction of Capt. Drew, as I was second in command. When the boats went to destroy the Caroline, I do not know where McLeod was: he was not in my boat. I did not take down his name, and am positive he was not of the party. I went with the party on the expedition, and did not see McLeod among us at any time. I did not see him at all that night. I was the second of the party who landed on the Caroline, and was in most parts of her. I was put into one of the boats after I was wounded, before the other assailants left the Caroline. I was so disabled that I cannot recollect who I saw on my return. I saw McLeod shortly after the destruction of the Caroline, and *he expressed his regret that he had not not heard of it, as he would have accompanied us.* Further than this I know of nothing that may tend to the advantage of said A. McLeod.

Deposition of Cleverly, Esq.—The first time I saw Alexander McLeod was on the evening of the 28th December, 1837, when he was preparing to accompany Capt. Graham round Navy Island. He remained the quarter part of the night in our quarters. I was present at the embarkation of the expedition against the Caroline. I saw most of them embark. McLeod was not in the boat with me.

I was in charge of the boats and seamen on shore at Chippewa at the time mentioned in this interrogatory, and was not attached to any vessel; I saw McLeod in a boat as one of a reconnoitering party; I think but am not sure it was McLeod, as I did not know his name at the time, I think it was the prisoner whom I afterwards understood to be McLeod; as I did not know his name at the time, I think this was on the day before the day of the burning of the Caroline; I neither conversed with McLeod, nor heard him converse nor speak on the Caroline; I went in a boat with Captain Graham around Navy Island for the purpose of reconnoitering, on the day I think before the burning of the Caroline, and a person was in the boat who I think was McLeod, but am not certain.

The depositions being closed, William Press was called as a witness. Was a tavern keeper at Hamilton U. C. Knew McLeod, and resided at Niagara in 1837. Rode with Alexander McLeod and Mr. O'Keeth on the evening of December 29th, to Stamford, and McLeod left him at Mr. Morrison's. Knew Reyneock, the Collector at Niagara, who left Canada before the troubles.

On a cross-examination, no new fact was elicited, except that the witness knew that the 29th was the day, by a memorandum made in his cash book. He left Chippewa after sundown. McLeod got into the wagon at Davis's and had no horse with him.

John M. Morrison said he lived at Stamford U. C., Dec. 29th, 1837. Did not know of the destruction of the Caroline until the next day when he was told of it by Col. Cameron, with whom he had served in Portugal, Spain and France, under the Duke of Wellington. McLeod had slept at my house, and had retired to bed on the night of December 29th, at about half past 12; he and I having drank toddy together from half past nine. McLeod had not left his room before I saw Col. Cameron; and after returning a part of a piece of wood to Col. Cameron, which the Col. said was a piece of the Caroline found below the falls—I went into the house and saw McLeod in his room half dressed. I told him what I had, heard and he replied—"I wish to God I had been there." He told me to tell Archy to get his horse—but on being pressed, he did not go until after breakfast.

Cross-examined. Took no part in the political strifes of Canada. Had resided five years in his present house, and knew McLeod before. He seemed tired on his arrival at my house December 29th. Thought he rode there, but did not know for certain. He left the next morning about 10 o'clock. He had two horses, and used to keep an extra one in my stable.

Archibald Morison, son of the preceding, was at his father's house, at the time mentioned, and corrobated his father's evidence. On cross examination said:—I think he came on horseback. I recollect taking care of his horse when he came, and getting it for him in the morning. Am quite positive he came up on horseback, and am sure it was the night before Col. Cameron gave the piece of wood."

Harriet Morison, daughter of Lieut. Morison was at home on the 29th and 30th of December 1837. She corroborated the fact of McLeod having arrived at her father's at night and having left the following morning. Cross-examined. Had heard of the Caroline carrying arms and ammunition to Navy Island some days before.

John McLean—first saw McLeod at Buffalo in December 1837. He was at the American Hotel, and a crowd attempted to do him an injury. Dec. 29th, the witness lodged in the Canadian Camp at Chippewa. Did not see McLeod.

Cross-examined.—Had a private interview with Colonel McNab as soon as he arrived at Chippewa, and he went to that place at the request of the U. S. District Attorney. Saw McLeod about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th at the Falls; Did not speak to him.

G. P. Gilkinson.—Resided at Niagara, U. C. Knew Reyncock, who left Canada before the outbreak—he thought in September. On the morning of the 30th rode half way from Stamford to Chippewa with McLeod. Guns were fired at them from Navy Island, as they rode along—one shot entered the bank near them. On cross-examination, nothing important. Adjourned.

Sixth Day.

Jared Stocking, of Niagara, U. C. commanded dragoons at Chippewa, Dec. 29. Knew Reyncock who left Canada before the troubles.

Cross examined. Was with Mr. Press on the afternoon before the destruction of the Caroline. A battery had been erected by the insurgents on Navy Island, and other batteries on the Canada shore.

Mr. Spencer having stated that the Court had objected to testimony of a national character, he had confined himself to the other branches of the defence, viz. the absence of McLeod, &c. He had now closed on that behalf. Mr. Hall on the part of the prosecution, read the enrollment and license of the Caroline. Also, the statement made by the prisoner before Justice Bell; the testimony of Capt. Morrison and his son Archibald, before the same Justice, also the deposition of Helen Morrison, none of which added any new facts of importance to the case. Mr. H. proposed to put in evidence indictments against several of the witnesses for the defence, as participants in the burning of the Caroline; but the court deemed such evidence inadmissible. The deposition of Russel Inglis, however, taken under the commission, was read, though the counsel for the prisoner had declined to read it.

The Rev. John Marshal, a minister of the Methodist persuasion, testified favorably to the character of James Drouw, which said Drouw lived in Can

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 14, 1841.

A Corrected Prices Current Table will be found in our columns to-day. Our readers may depend upon its correctness. We leave out our Bank Note List, as there is no material alteration since last published. We warn the public against taking notes on the Bank of Steubenville, Miami Exporting Company, German Bank of Wooster, or Bank of Cincinnati.

U. S. Bank notes 50 per cent. discount.

Flour is now selling from $5,75 to $6,25 in this market. In Philadelphia, from $6 to $6, 25. In Baltimore, from $6 to $6,12½. In Cincinnati from $5 to $5,25.

Our Rivers are rising with the prospect of fine navigation—about 27 inches in the channel. Several steamers are preparing to depart.

THE LATE ELECTION.

The Whig ticket has carried in Beaver county throughout. Average majority about 300.

Washington county as far as heard from is Loco Focoish, owing to a considerable abolition vote. Dr. Lemoyne, the abolition candidate for Governor, residing in that county, succeeded in organizing a considerable abolition party, the most of which were from the Whig ranks. Report says the Loco Focos have elected their ticket by a small majority, of some dozen votes.

Westmoreland, as usual, has gone for Porter and Loco Focoism. Majority about 2,000.

Mercer, as far as heard from, polls a close vote. Mr. Banks will probably receive a small majority. Mr. Stewart, the Whig and Antimasonic candidate for Senate, from Mercer and Beaver counties, is doubtless elected.

Our returns from Butler give a prospect that the whole Whig ticket is carried by about 150 to 200 majority.

The Poor House Law.—From the returns received, the probability is that this law has a majority of votes in its favor, though it is extremely difficult to arrive at any accurate conclusion, until the official returns are known.

BUTLER COUNTY.

By two different letters from Butler, we learn that eight townships have been heard from, which give Mr. Darsie 50 majority, the same townships in 1839, gave Gazzam 93 majority over Williams. Seven townships to be heard from, which will probably increase Darsie's majority to 150. One letter says the majority for Darsie will be 175.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

The following counties have been partially heard from. We give majorities:

	1841. Banks	1841. Porter.	1838. Ritner.	1838. Porter.
Allegheny,	700		1533	
Beaver,	500		526	
Washington,		5	67	
Butler,	200		48	
Westmoreland,		2000		2248

There is no doubt of Porter's election by a handsome majority. We hope he may manage the State well, but judging from the past, we fear the future.

McLeod.—We bring the trial of this individual up to Saturday evening last. The New York Tribune says, that he will probably be acquitted without the jury leaving their seats.—The proof of an alibi is irresistible.

County Election.—So great an excitement was felt to know the result of the Senatorial canvass, that no attention was paid to ascertaining the vote for assembly and county offices, but it is pretty certain that the Loco Focos have elected *three* out of *four* of the members of Assembly, and their Commissioner, Treasurer and its Auditor. Mr. Lightner is elected on the Antimasonic ticket. We publish our table with some corrections.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY RETURNS.

Districts.	Banks, Antimason.	Porter, Loco-foco.	Darsie, Antimason.	Gazzam, Loco-foco.	Little, Loco Whig.
Allegheny, 1st Ward,	278	190	214	195	59
2d Ward,	252	174	188	179	60
3d Ward,	233	303	253	301	50
4th Ward,	304	178	225	181	75
5th Ward,	264	267	244	267	23
Pittsburgh, 1st Ward,	195	114	164	116	30
2d Ward,	92	67	77	67	13
3d Ward,	147	106	134	107	16
4th Ward,	208	165	163	167	31
Pitt,	228	213	174	230	20
Birmingham,	76	94	38	92	41
Lawreaceville,	42	61	23	60	14
Jefferson,	128	80	130	73	26
Mifflin,	90	126	55	122	—
Upper St. Clair,	137	129	137	130	4
Lower St. Clair,	177	201	168	196	9
Fayette,	—	—	107	154	—
Findley,	87	150	85	150	2
Franklin,	—	—	—	—	—
Moon,	—	—	—	68	maj. —
Robinson,	95	130	60	131	36
Reserve,	65	55	35	54	32
Ross,	65	91	68	90	13
Ohio,	—	—	12maj.	—	2
Peebles,	173	84	151	79	26
Pine,	20 maj.	—	15 maj.	—	—
Plum,	160	128	152	132	4
Indiana,	173	109	171	107	60
East Deer,	175	116	171	116	4
West Deer,	129	24	119	22	11
Wilkins,	—	—	93 maj.	—	—
Versailles,	94	102	73	99	23
Elizabeth,	270	184	165	181	93

Our Senator.—It is now quite certain that Mr. Darsie is elected Senator to represent the District composed of Allegheny and Butler. We have just heard from Pine township in this county, in which the Locofocos claimed a majority of upwards of 60 for Gazzam. When our informant left the vote for governor was counted, and Banks had 20 majority, and as Little had but a few votes, it is probable that Darsie has a majority in Pine. This will reduce Gazzam's majority in this county so low, that our noble friends in Butler will secure Darsie a majority of probably 100 for the two counties. There was no *Littleism* in Butler to distract our party.

POSTCRIPT—*Glorious news.*—A person just arrived from Zelienople reports that Mr. Darsie's majority in Connequenessing township, Butler county, is 93!

We also have just heard that his majority in Pine in this county is 15! Mr. Darsie's election we think is certain. It is also probable that we may elect Mr. Lane, another of our assemblymen.

The Advocate is disposed to make some capital out of the following expression of the late editor of the Gazette:

"'It is true the ex-editor did desire the nomination of a Locofoco Ticket.'—*Neville B. Craig.*"

Does that editor forget that Mr. Robinson was at the head of the Whig ticket before the Loco Focos nominated, and that it was understood that he would withdraw if the Loco Focos nominated a ticket? Under these circumstances Mr. Craig did desire the Locos to nominate for two good reasons.

First, that he did not desire the election of any ticket by a union of Loco Focos and Loco Foco Whigs; and secondly, because he expected that Mr. Williams could not induce a Whig convention to nominate another candidate after Mr. Robinson had withdrawn.

The Loco Focos *did* nominate, and Mr. Robinson *did* decline, so that the nomination of the Loco Foco ticket did, as Mr. Craig expected, produce the decapitation of the Extra-Pay whig ticket," and thus Mr. Craig was so far correct in his anticipation, but he underrated the mulish obstinacy, or treachery, of a few Locofoco Whigs.

Masonry Going Down.—We cut the following from the St. Louis Republican of the 5th instant.

"The Grand Lodge of Free Masons, for the State of Missouri, assembled at the Lodge room in this city, on yesterday. Hon. P. H. McBride was present, presiding as W. G. Master. We understand the representation will be unusually full."

Our neighbor of the Advocate has been preaching up to us for some time back, that Masonry is put down, and therefore it is necessary that Antimasonry cease its existence. We give the above as an evidence of the falsity of the position of the Advocate. So far from Masonry going down, it is gathering strength from the indifference and apathy of Antimasons. We scarcely open a paper, from a slave state especially, but we see notices calling meetings of Lodges.

Heading Tyler.—We have never thought Mr. Tyler could be "headed," as some have phrased it, by denunciation and abuse, and thereby be frightened into a proper position. Our opinion of Mr. Tyler led us to suppose that he would be more likely to "head" the "headers," and that his constitutional jealousy and obstinacy would lead him to take a stand of determined opposition to any attempt to coerce him into measures. Our opinion has been strengthened in regard to this trait in the President's disposition, by the events of the last days of the extra-session, and we cannot but think that had more forbearance and less bitter denunciation characterized the remarks of members of Congress, the Fiscal Corporation Bill would now have been a law of the land.—We do not commend this trait in Mr. Tyler's character—far from it. We think a person occupying so high and responsible an office should rise superior to any impulse of passion in the discharge of his duty to a great nation,—but this does not excuse those who have tried the "heading" policy. The following remarks from the Xenia Free Press express our views on the subject:

"As to heading "Capt. Tyler" we desire this no farther than it could be accomplished by fair and honorable means—by wholesome advice and sound argument. That some of the Whig party desired to 'head Capt. Tyler" from selfish motives we doubt not; and it is to this cause we attribute the loss of the Fiscal Corporation Bill. Had that bill been presented at first, and no indications appeared of a disposition to embarrass the President, we have no doubt it would have received his signature. But the faults of his rivals afford no justification of the conduct of the Executive. They afford him an excellent opportunity of proving his patriotism. Happy would it have been for the country, and for the fair fame of the President, had he risen above the considerations that dictated his second veto.

But we have not yet lost all hope. It is said that the President desired both Mr. Granger and Mr Webster to retain their places. Mr. G. after tendering his resignation to the President submitted the question of his continuance in office to the delegation from New York, and, upon their advice, made his resignation positive.

The suppliant tone of the second veto, and the hope expressed both in that document and by Mr. Webster shows that the Executive is not desirous to separate himself entirely from the Whig party. We have hope that the blunders of Mr. Clay may yet be remedied by the profound talents and the cool, calculating deliberation of Mr. Webster. "Capt. Tyler" and Lieutenant Clay, by their efforts to *head* each other in the race for the succession, have nearly *be*headed the nation. If Mr. Webster can counteract their folly, he will deserve the gratitude of the whole people."

TRIAL OF M'LEOD.

(Abriged from the Philadelphia Ledger, Extra, of October 11.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The Court did not alter its decision.

The examination of Smith was continued.—He was with Drouw at Chippewa; never heard his veracity questioned.

Mr. Hall asked whether witness could say that Alexander M'Leod could not have been at Mr. Morison's between 1 and 2 o'clock that morning.

Objected to by Mr. Spencer. The objection was partially overruled. Mr. Hall said he designed to show that McLeod was at Chippewa at sunrise. The Court again pronounced the evidence inadmissable. Mr. Hall made several other efforts to obtain an answer, and finally witness said, that about 10 o'clock, he did see M'Leod go across the bridge down the Chippewa, and there might have been one person with him. Nothing elicited on cross examination.

John C. Davis was at Chippewa when the Caroline was burnt. Knows M'Leod; but the Court decided against his answering whether or not he saw the prisoner on the morning after the burning of the Caroline.

Several of the officers were at the witness' house. There was a bed taken out of his house during the night; and before he got out of bed, he saw some person—"who?" asked Mr. Hall but the Court overruled the question.

Did you see McLeod the day before the destruction of the Caroline? Witness replied that McLeod went to bed at his house that afternoon; that he got up in the evening; saw him about 8 or 9 o'clock; he ordered his horse, and said he was going to Niagara.

Philo Smith testified that he was at Chippewa when the Caroline was burnt, and knew McLeod well. Knew S. Drouw, and never heard his veracity questioned. Never belonged to a secret lodge, but attended one two years ago.

J. H. Dyke knows McLeod—did not see him on the 30th of December, but saw him in Stamford the morning after the patriots left Navy Island. He told McLeod that the fun was over.

Thomas Wheaton, saw McLeod after the destruction of the Caroline, when the prisoner told him that he was the second or third man that boarded her—knew it was McLeod because another man so called him. Recognizes McLeod now.

On cross-examination, said—"Belongs to a Patriot Lodge."

William Defield, knows Captain Morison, and heard him say, that he hoped the American authorities would get McLeod, and punish him for participating in burning the Caroline. Heard him say the same thing at his own house. He assigned as a reason, that McLeod had seduced his (Morison's) daughter, who was married to a Mr. Taylor.

On a cross-examination said he was on Navy Island for eight days—was kept a prisoner there by Mackenzie. Thinks there were 344 rank and file on the island, besides the guard and officer.

Mr. Spencer read the deposition of Defield, stating that he had never conversed with Capt. Morison on the subject of the Caroline, till the evening before the deposition was taken, and that Morison said he was not certain McLeod was at his house on the night the Caroline was burnt.

Dr. Hamilton testified that Defield's reputation is not good, and that Capt. Morison's is. On cross-examination—said that Capt. Morison has been sober since he was at Lewistown as a witness, but was intoxicated then.

Mr. Joseph Center was called, and he endeavored to show that the conduct of the commission had been irregular in some points. One or two other witnesses were called but they stated nothing important.

Mr. Spencer, in reply to a question from the Court, said he had no other evidence.

The Court then admonished the Jury of their duty during the Sabbath. One Juror, Mr. Mott, was allowed to go and see a sick brother in charge of a constable—the prisoner was re-conducted back to prison, and the court adjourned to Monday morning.

A Whig Victory.—The New Orleans Bee of the 2d inst. says: "We have the gratification of announcing the election of Mr. Hunt, the regular Whig candidate for the Legislature, by a majority of 40 votes over the regular loco foco candidate, and 218 over the independent candidate.

The War Department.—Judge McLean having declined the office of Secretary of War, we have pleasure in announcing that the president has selected for that important post the Honorable John C. Spencer, of New York, and that Mr. Spencer has accepted the office.

The public prints, for several days past, have been occupied with speculations upon the subject, and the result having been guessed in advance of the fact, the puclic enjoy the advantage of knowing already the eminent qualifications of the distinguished and able gentleman upon whom the President's choice has fallen.

Mr. Spencer began his connexion with public life as private secretary, in 1807, to that celebrated republican, Governor Daniel T. Tompkins. Afterwards as a Major in the New York militia, he engaged in the war of 1812, on the frontier of his native State. In 1818 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Ontario district, and continued in Congress but one session when he resigned. While in the National Legislature he gave evidence of those high abilities for which he has since been distinguished. He made a memorable speech in the case of Col. Anderson, arrested for bribery. He moved the inquiry into the condition of the affairs of the U. S. Bank, was selected as chairman of the special committee (of which Mr. Tyler was also a member) raised for that purpose, and wrote the famous report of 1819, which resulted in the expurgation of that institution. He was for ten years a member of the Legislature of New York, serving with distinction in the Assembly, (once as its Speaker,) in the Senate, and the Court of Errors, of which the Senate is a component part. He was selected by Gov. Clinton, in company with John Duer and Benjamin F. Butler, to revise the laws of the State, and to his talents and labor principally New York is indebted for those great volumes entitled the "Revised Statutes of 1830."

In 1839, he was called to the office, in New York, of Secretary of State and Superintendant of Common Schools, which he has filled with ability and honor to the present time.

In politics, Mr. Spencer has always claimed to be a Jeffersonian Republican, and in regard to recent events, he will be found concurring cordially with the President, so far at least as the action of that high functionary has been connected with them.—*Madisonian.*

From Vera Cruz.—A letter to the New Orleans Courier, dated Vera Cruz, September 1, says:

Since our last there has been a revolution which bids fair to upset the present Government. It commenced about the beginning of last month in Guadalaxara. On the 25th ult., Vera Cruz pronounced in its favor. Xalapa, parts of the State with the city of Gaunaxuato, and most of the Southern States of Mexico, have all declared for the plan of Jalesco, which is to put down the 15 per cent law—reform the Piauta de Camisos, and the tariff, with several other reforms.

It is thought that Santa Anna was privy to the whole of it, and more especially that he has gone to Perote, where they say he has 1200 followers, and there is little doubt he will go on to Mexico with but trifling, if any opposition, and will of course put down the present authorities, and place himself and friends in their places. It is to be hoped that this revolution will create favorable changes; in fact, it is positively expected by the generality of the better classes of people, and we are inclined to think business must revive here in a very short time. Government must give some impulse to importations; which are the principal support of their administration. Personal or direct taxes will always meet with great opposition. Never before have things been in a worse state than they are now in Vera Cruz; and letters from Mexico assure us that the times are still worse there.

One Day Later from China.—The ship Lowell, Capt. Remmonds, arrived yesterday from Canton, having sailed on the 21st May, one day later than the unfortunate barque Florida. We learn that on quitting the river of Canton, Capt. R. encountered the British squadron from Calcutta, with reinforcements, standing in. This squadron, it will be recollected, is under the command of Admiral Sir James Gordon Bremmer; and has on board Col. Pottinger, the new British envoy.

On the day Capt. R. sailed he was informed that the British residents at Canton had received orders to quit the factory there.

Of the general state of affairs at Canton, we have not of course received by his arrival; much additional information. Canton appeared from the British factory to be nearly deserted. A Chinese solider occasionally was seen without arms, apparently observing the motions of the foreigners.

The large encampment of Chinese troops without the walls remained in the state, and it was thought that should the British not drive them away, they would prove very troublesome to the people of Canton.

Some difficulty had occurred in regard to securing one or more of the American vessels at Canton, but the precise particulars we have not been able to ascertain.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Great Weather down East!—A terrible gale and *snow* storm swept over the New England States on the 3d inst. The snow fell several inches deep among the Vermont mountains, and some parts of Berkshire county, Mass., and some of the hilly towns in Hampshire county; the snow on Monday was a foot deep. At New Haven, Hartford, Waltham, &c., the gale was accompanied with snow. The gale was very severe, and did considerable damage in various quarters, by the prostration of fences, trees and buildings. Great quanities of fruit were prematurely shook down.

Great loss and suffering was experienced along the Atlantic coast, principally among the small craft. Out of all the fishing vessels owned at Pigeon Cove, Mass., but two were saved. Some 20 or 25 lost. The Marine lists in the Boston papers show a great number of accidents and wrecks with the loss of several lives.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Temperance Reform in Greene County.—In the course of a recent tour through a part of Green county, we came in contact with Mr. Kingsland, a Reformed Drunkard, who is lecturing under the auspices of the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Pittsburgh, with the most astonishing success. At Carmichaelton, 390 persons subscribed the pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a beverage—and Mr. J. Davidson, an Innkeeper, abandoned the traffic, and rolled his barrels into the street, where they were used as a rostrum from which to preach temperance, and in the evening their contents were burned on the public common! The effort at Newtown was also signally successful.

At Waynesburgh, the County Town, several hundred names were enrolled at two meetings held on Monday the 4th inst. A merchant of that place gave up the traffic in ardent spirits—some of the most degraded victims of intemperance have burst their fetters—and on Tuesday (when we reluctantly left the field of action) the good cause seemed likely to sweep all before it. The good that will result from the labors of these Temperance Missionaries is beyond all calculation. Heaven prosper them!—*Mount Pleasant Register.*

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Current Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 14.

ASHES, Pearl,	lb	5½@	6
Pot,	lb	4½@	5
APPLES, Green,	bbl	1 50 @	2 00
Dried,	bush	60 @	62½
AXES,	doz	16 00 @	18 00
BEESWAX, Yellow American,	lb	22 @	25
BLOOMS, Juniata,	per ton	62 00 @	65 00
BEANS, Small White,	bush	@	75
BROOMS,	doz	1 25 @	1 37
BUCKETS, Machine,	doz	4 00 @	5 50
COAL, by Wagon,	bush	5½@	6½
CRANBERRIES,	bush	2 00 @	2 50
CANDLES, Mould,	lb	@	14
Dipped,	lb	@	10
Sperm,	lb	44 @	45
COFFEE, Havanna green	lb	12 @	13
St. Domingo,	lb	11 @	12
Rio,	lb	13 @	14
CHOCOLATE, No. 1,	lb	11 @	12½
CORDAGE, Hemp, tarred	lb	13 @	14
Manilla,	lb	15 @	17
White Rope,	lb	15 @	16
COPPER, Brazier's,	lb	32 @	35
Old,	lb	16 @	20
CASTINGS, assorted,	lb	@	3½
Large Kettles,	lb	@	3½
Heavy Castings,	lb	3 @	3½
Tea Kettles,	doz	8 50 @	9 00
CORKS, Velvet,	gros	56 @	60
CIGARS, Spanish,	M	16 00 @	20 00
Half Spanish,	M	5 00 @	5 50
Melee,	M	3 50 @	4 00
American,	M	1 75 @	2 00
CIDER,	bbl	@	4 00
CORN MEAL,	bush	75 @	80
COTTON YARN, 5 to 15,	lb	24 @	31
Candlewick,	lb	@	24
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,			
Alum,	lb	6 @	7½
Brimstone,	lb	6 @	7
Shellac,	lb	20 @	25
Salts, Epsom,	lb	6½@	8
Madder, Dutch, hhds.	lb	@	17
do. do. in kgs.	lb	17 @	20
Oil Vitriol,	lb	6 @	7
Camphor,	lb	1 25 @	1 37½
Ginseng,	lb	25 @	30
Quinine,	lb	3 25 @	4 00
Saleratus,	lb	6 @	8
DYE STUFFS, Camwood,	lb	9 @	10
Fustic,	lb	4 @	4½
Logwood, Extract,	lb	28 @	30
do. Chipt,	lb	4 @	4½
Nicaragua,	lb	6 @	8
Copperas,	lb	2 @	3
FEATHERS,	lb	37½@	40
FISH, Shad,	bbl	12 00 @	12 50
Mackerel, No. 1,	bbl	18 00 @	18 50
do. No. 2,	bbl	15 00 @	16 50
do. No. 3,	bbl	9 00 @	10 00
Cod, Dry,	cwt	4 00 @	4 50
White Fish,	bbl	9 00 @	10 00
FLOUR, Superfine by wagons,	bbl	5 25 @	5 50
do. from stores,	bbl	6 00 @	6 25
Bag,	cwt	3 00 @	3 50
FRUITS, Raisins,	box	2 00 @	3 00
do.	keg	3 25 @	3 50
Figs,	lb	12½@	15
Dates	lb	10 @	12½
Prunes,	lb	12 @	15
Almonds, soft shell	lb	18 @	20
Currants, Zante,	lb	17 @	18
Peaches, Dried,	bush	1 75 @	2 00
GUNPOWDER, Rifle	keg	5 00 @	6 00
Rock,	keg	3 50 @	4 50
GLUE, American,	lb	18 @	23
Irish,	lb	18 @	20
GLASS, window, 8 by 10,	box	2 75 @	3 25
10 by 12,	box	3 75 @	4 25
10 by 14,	box	@	6 00
11 by 17,	box	@	8 50
12 by 18,	box	@	9 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 00 @	1 06½
Rye,	bush	37½@	40
Oats,	bush	25 @	28
Barley,	bush	40@	44
Corn,	bush	@	37½
HEMP,	cwt	6 00 @	7 00
HIDES, Spanish,	lb	16 @	18½
Missouri,	lb	13 @	15
Dry,	lb	8 @	10
Wet,	lb	5 @	6
HONEY,	lb	70 @	80
HOPS,	lb	35 @	40
HAY,	ton	9 00 @	10 00
INDIGO, Spanish float,	ceroon	1 50 @	1 75
Manilla,	case	1 50 @	1 62½
IRON, Bar, common sizes,	lb	4 @	5
do. small do.	lb	4½ @	7
Lock	lb	5 @	5½
Round and square,	lb	4 @	7
Hoop,	lb	4½@	8
Sheet,	lb	7 @	8½
Boiler,	lb	6½@	7
Nail rods,	lb	6 @	6½
Plough Slabs	lb	@	5
Plough Wings	lb	@	5½
LEAD, Pig and Bar,	lb	4½@	5½
Sheet,	lb	@	12½
LEATHER, Spanish Sole,	lb	24 @	27
Country do.	lb	23 @	25
Saddlers,	doz	25 00 @	28 00
Calf Skin,	doz	20 00 @	25 00
Upper,	doz	24 00 @	28 00
LINEN, tow,	yd	17 @	20
Brown flax,	yd	18 @	25
MOLASSES, Sugar House,	gal	45 @	50
New Orleans,	gal	31 @	33
Country,	gal	75@	1 00
NAILS, 3d,	lb	@	7½
4d,	lb	@	6½
5d,	lb	@	5½
6d & 7d,	lb	@	6½
8d & 9d,	lb	@	5
10d, 12d, 16d & 20d,	lb	@	4½
Spikes, Cut,	lb	5½@	6
TAR, Ohio,	bbl	4 00 @	5 00
Allegheny,	bbl	5 50 @	7 00
OILS, Tanners',	bbl	18 00 @	25 00
Linseed,	gal	83 @	90
Sperm, summer,	gal	1 20 @	1 25
do. winter,	gal	1 30 @	1 35
Whale,	gal	75 @	1 00
Castor,	gal	2 00 @	2 25
Sweet Oil,	basket	@	6 25
PAINTS, White Lead, dry,	lb	9 @	10
do. do. in oil,	keg	2 25 @	2 50
Red Lead,	lb	10 @	12
Venitian Red, English,	lb	6 @	8
do. do. American,	lb	@	4
Varnish, Copal,	gal	1 75 @	2 50
Litharge,	lb	9 @	10
Lamp black,	lb	9 @	11
Whiting,	lb	2½@	3
Prussian blue,	lb	90 @	1 25
Chrome yellow,	lb	37½@	44
Verdigris,	lb	45 @	50
Spirits Turpentine,	gal	53 @	60
Ochre, yellow, French,	lb	6 @	7
do. do. American,	lb	4 @	6
Chalk,	lb	2 @	3
PAPER, Pitts. Post, No. 1,	ream	@	3 75
do. do. No. 2,	ream	@	3 25
do. Cap, No. 1,	ream	@	3 50
do. do. No. 2,	ream	@	3 00
do. do. No. 3,	ream	@	2 50
Wrapping, Med.	ream	@	2 00
do. Crown,	ream	@	1 25
Bonnet Boards,	gross	@	5 25
PORTER and ALE,	bbl	6 00 @	7 00
PROVISIONS,			
Bacon, Hog round,	lb	5 @	6
do. Shoulders,	lb	3½ @	4
do. Sides,	lb	5 @	5
do. Hams,	lb	7 @	8
Bread, Pilot	bbl	2 50 @	2 75
Crackers, water,	bbl	@	3 25
do butter,	bbl	@	4 00
Lard,	lb	6 @	6½
Butter, in kegs,	lb	5 @	6
do. in rolls,	lb	7 @	10
do. in market	lb	12 @	13
Cheese, Western Res.	lb	5 @	5
RAGS,	lb	3 @	3½
RICE, fresh in tierces,	lb	5 @	5
STEEL, American Blister,	lb	@	5½
Spring Steel,	lb	@	6½
SHOVELS and SPADES,	doz	7 50 @	12 00
SADDLE TREES, Fall Backs,	doz	7 50 @	8 00
Side,	doz	10 00 @	15 00
SALT, No. 1,	bbl	1 50 @	1 62½
No. 2,	bbl	1 25 @	1 37½
SALT PETRE, refined,	lb	10 @	12
crude,	lb	@	8
SOAP, Rosin,	lb	6 @	7
Variegated,	lb	12½@	13
SPICES, Cloves,	lb	31 @	37½
Cassia, in mats,	lb	30 @	37½
Ginger, Race,	lb	9 @	12½
Nutmegs,	lb	1 37 @	1 50
Pepper, sifted,	lb	11 @	12½
Allspice,	lb	9 @	10
SPIRITS,			
Brandy, Cog. 4th proof	gal	1 50 @	2 00
do. American 1st prf.	gal	44 @	50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th prf.	gal	1 50 @	1 75
do N. Erg. 1st prf.	gal	50 @	62
Gin Holland,	gal	1 37 @	1 50
do. American,	gal	28 @	31
Whiskey,	gal	17 @	19
do. fifty rectified,	gal	21 @	22
STEEL, English blistered,	lb	14 @	16
American Blistered,	lb	6½@	7
German,	lb	14 @	16
Cast and Shear,	lb	19 @	20
SUGAR, New Orleans,	lb	7½ @	8½
Havana, white,	lb	11½@	12½
Loaf, No. 1 to 8,	lb	13 @	16
SEEDS, Clover,	bush	3 75 @	4 00
Timothy,	bush	1 75 @	2 00
Flax,	bush	81½@	87½
SHOT,	bag	1 75 @	2 00
TEAS, Imperial,	lb	85 @	95
Gunpowder,	lb	85 @	95
Young Hyson,	lb	70 @	83
Pouchong,	lb	70 @	80
TIN, Block,	lb	28 @	30
in plates,	box	12 00 @	13 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb	@	8
Rough,	lb	@	6
TOBACCO, W. T. & Twist,	lb	8½@	10
Ky. Leaf,	cwt	4 00 @	10 00
Ladies' Twist,	lb	18 @	20
Cavendish, Va.	lb	30 @	37
Cavendish, Ky.	lb	11 @	12
Cuba,	lb	30 @	37
WOOL, Common,	lb	@	25
Half blood,	lb	@	28
3 th do.	lb	@	31
Full do.	lb	@	35
Prime,	lb	@	40

BUILDING LOTS.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, *eighteen building lots*, fronting on the Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanics, Turnpike Road, and Chatham street. The Lots on the Turnpike are 20 feet front, by 112 feet in depth to a street, those on Chatham street are 20 feet front by 96 feet in depth, to an alley.

The sale of the above lots being authorized by Act of Assembly passed 23d February 1841. The title will be indisputable and clear of all incumbrances.

WM. PENTLAND.

Oct. 9, 1841.—d1w&w4t.

Bank of Pittsburgh, Oct. 14, 1841.

AN Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 15th day of November next. JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

Oct. 14.—d&wt15thNov.

Advocate copy d&w till 15th Nov. Mercury copy.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

At an Orphan's Court held at Washington, in and for the County of Washington, on Wednesday, the 16th day of August, A. D., 1841, before the Honorable Nathaniel Ewing, President, and his associate Judges of said Court.

Upon the petition of John Wright, Executor of the last will and testament of William Wright, deceased, setting forth that the said testator died seized in his demesne of a piece of land situate in Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Andrew Bedell, William Chambers and others, containing about ten acres, more or less, without any improvements thereon. That said Testator in his last will and testament directed the same to be sold; but does not give the power to any person by name or description, and therefore praying the Court to grant him an order for the sale of the same.

August 16th, 1841, the Court decree the sale of the said real estate agreeably to the prayer of the said petitioner, he having given bond with approved security. Sale to be held on the premises, on the first Monday of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and offered the seal of said Court, at Washington, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1841.

JAMES RUPLE, Clerk.

Oct. 15.—w3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Executors of Charles Ogle, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the house of Henry Picking, in Jenner township, on *Thursday, the 4th day of November next*, the VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY, situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, known as

"JACKSON FURNACE,"

with about 5,000 acres of land attached thereto. To those desirous of engaging in the iron business, the above property offers great advantages—the water power is not exceeded by any in the country, and the deposites of Iron Ore and Stone Coal are inexhaustible—the best of Fire Clay and abundance of Lime Stone are to be had on the premises, and every facility offered for the manufacture of Iron. There is a large quantity of the land attached to the Furnace well adapted to purposes of agriculture. The great turnpike leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and the turnpike roads from Somerset to Johnstown and from Ligonier to Johnstown, all pass immediately by or through the premises.

There will also be offered for sale, at the same time and place, the following tracts of unimproved land, lying partly in Jenner and Conemaugh, to wit: John Barron, 400 acres, adjoining Abr'm Beam, Esq., Joseph Haines and others—John Myers, 400 acres, adjoining John Barron, Joseph Haines, Sutton's tavern stand and others—Andrew Work, 400½ acres, adjoining James Cole and others—Thomas And rson, 400 acres, adjoining lands in the name of Robert Duncan, Thomas Nesmith and others—James Nelson, 401 acres, adjoining Thomas Riffle, Jeptha Yoder and others—Samuel M'Gill, 401 acres, adjoining John Werts, land in name of Jas. Clarke and others—Frederick Habley, 400 acres—Michael Kepple, 400 acres—Daniel Whitmore, 314.

Terms reasonable, and will be made known on the day of sale.

EMILY OGLE, Ex'x.
W. H. POSTLETHWAITE,
JOHN WITT, Executors.

October 11, 1841.—dIw&w4Nov.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—On Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be offered for sale by public outcry, at the Auction rooms of P. M'Kenna, No. 63 Wood street, Pittsburgh, the following property, to wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on the east corner of Market and 4th streets; 20 feet 5 inches on Market street, and extending back on 4th street 59 feet 10½ inches to an alley 13 feet wide, together with the substantial and commodious four story brick building thereon. The different flats of this building being easy of access from Fourth street, have eligible rooms for business or public purposes.

Also, a lot of ground adjoining the above, on Market street, 16 feet front, and extending back to an alley, 59 feet 10½ inches, together with the four story brick building thereon, and the right of way of an alley in the rear of these lots, 13 feet wide. These two pieces of property are in the finest situations and among the very best stands for business—within 30 yards of the principal market.

These two properties are together, subject to dower during the life of Mrs. Agnes Irwin of 1582 dollars, annually.

Also, a lot of ground, 29 feet front on 4th street, by 85 feet 8 inches in depth, between Market and Wood street, nearly opposite the Merchants' Bank, with the 3 story brick and stone building thereon, now occupied by the City Police, the Board of Trade, &c. The different floors of this fine building are reached by a double stair case in front, under a lofty and handsome portico, are furnished with fire proof vaults, and are every way adapted to rent to the best advantage. This property is subject to dower during the life of Mrs: Agnes Irwin, of $56, annually.

Also, at the same time and place, the following ground rents, from improved property in Wood street, Diamond alley and elsewhere in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit: annual ground rents of 40 dollars, 60 dollars, 31½ dollars, issuing out of parts of lot No. 109, in Wood's plan of

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 11, 1841.

☞ Our readers will observe that the Trustees of the U. S. Bank offer at public sale very valuable property in this city among which is the fine property at the corner of 4th and Market st., the Banking house, and the building now occupied by the Mayor, Board of trade &c.

Trial of M'Leod.—We give the principal evidence in this trial up to Wednesday noon. We have intelligence from Utica up to Thursday, when the defence opened. It is the general opinion, after reading the testimony on the part of the prosecution,' that the prisoner will be cleared. We shall continue the evidence to-morrow.

To the Antimasonic and HONEST Whig Voters of Allegheny County.

An editorial article appeared in the Advocate of Saturday last which is well calculated to awaken your attention to the real objects of the little clique which controls that paper.

Prior to the nomination of the ticket headed by William Little, we heard continual appeals to the *Harrison Democrats* upon the necessity of nominating a ticket which would unite the whole party, and *insure the defeat of the Loco Focos*.

The name of *Harrison Democrats* was then again and again pronounced indispensable to accomplish that great purpose. It was contended that under no other name could union take place.

For weeks, indeed months, were such arguments as favored that position presented to us in every possible variety of shapes. Some persons were for a time deceived by it, and came into the support of the schemes of that unprincipled and desperate clique which thinks and writes for the editor of the Advocate. A ticket was formed, two Antimasons were placed on it for the purposes of gaining Antimasonic support, great respect was expressed for the Antimasonic party and Antimasonic principles, and that editor was "almost persuaded" to be an Antimason.

Thus things appeared to go on smoothly in relation to the Antimasonic party in that paper; a new name was wanted to be sure, a broader call was insisted upon; the one under which we all had united in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840 was not broad enough for 1841. No design to break up the Antimasonic organization was then avowed; all that was asked or insisted on was that the call should embrace *in words* the whole opposition. So guarded, indeed, was that paper in its expressions about Antimasonry that some of our Antimasons were persuaded to countenance, for a time, the third ticket.

But it was only "*for a time;*" they were not dull enough to be the continued dupes of such an artifice; they began gradually to understand the game the Advocate clique was playing for the benefit of Loco Focos, and they dropped off, and returned to the ranks to which they had long belonged, and in which they had, unterrified, gloriously endured many defeats and achieved many brilliant victories. The *honest* Whigs, too, began to discover that they were following a false light, which would soon lead them into the quagmire of Loco Focoism. As soon as this discovery was made, the true hearted Whigs of the 5th Ward and of the South Ward stepped forth to the rescue, and called on their fellow Whigs to forsake a course which only tended to strengthen Loco Focoism.

Such was the state of affairs when, on Saturday last, the editor of the Advocate, as if convinced that his plans were fully understood by all, and as if he deemed further concealment impossible or unnecessary, has a whole column of earnest appeal, not to the *Harrison Democrats*, but to the *Whigs*, urging upon them the necessity not of union and concert of action with the Antimasons, but of destroying the Antimasonic organization. In this whole column the word Harrison or Harrison Democrat never once occurs, and those once favored words, which a few weeks ago could be seen in almost every line of the editorials of that paper, are cast aside and totally forgotten. The necessity of destroying Loco Focoism, which was eloquently dwelt upon when the third ticket was nominated, seems also forgotten, and in its stead, we have a long and labored editorial to prove the necessity of destroying the Antimasonic organization. It no longer assails Loco Focoism but declares that "*the very first step is to destroy this partial and destructive organization*" (the Antimasonic,) and then adds the following emphatic declaration as to the mode of accomplishing this purpose.

"There is but one mode under Heaven, and that is *to defeat* the court house ticket *at all hazards* NOW."

Defeat the "Court House ticket" as that clique calls the Antimasonic ticket "*at all hazards*," that is at the hazard of electing the Loco Foco. "Defeat," in substance says the Advocate "Defeat" George Darsie and Isaac Lightner, even at the hazard of electing Gazzam and Beeler." Such is the advice of a editor, who three months ago, declaimed so eloquently upon the necessity of defeating the Loco Focos and who has so often and so impudently charged the Antimasons with a desire to aid the Loco Focos.

There is more meaning in this most earnest recommendation to defeat the Antimasonic ticket *at all hazards*, than appears at first sight It is the grand hailing sign, to the more desperate and unprincipled masonic whigs, to cast their votes for the Foco Foco ticket. It would not do to come out openly and give such advice in plain terms. The language used is sufficiently bold, indeed. We would consider it too bold, and as likely to alarm even the most credulous *honest* whig, if any such still incline to support the "Little ticket."

It is also a very plain acknowledgment by that editor, and the clique which thinks and writes for him, that the Little ticket has not even the *possibility* of success before it and therefore do they beseech their *true* men to defeat the Antimasonic ticket *at all hazards*. No doubt, this earnest advice would have been accompanied by advice to the candidates on the third ticket to withdraw, if that clique had not feared that such a course would have created consternation and despair in the Loco Foco ranks.—The advice given to "defeat the Antimasonic ticket *at all hazards*," is just such as John B. Butler would have given in one of his visits at that office.

It is too a confession by that editor that all the previous professions of the Advocate clique that they desired a cordial union of the whole Harrison party were base and hypocritical, and it is an open declaration of war against the Antimasonic organization and party.

Accident on the Western Railroad.—By an extra from the Boston Atlas, we learn, that on the afternoon of Tuesday last, the eastern and western passenger trains of Western Railroad Cars, both going at great speed, met, in a curve about four miles west of Westfield, Mass., and the effects were most disastrous. About twenty persons had limbs broken, and as many more lacerated in various ways. Nine have already died of their wounds, and many others remain in a dangerous condition.

Fire in New York.—On Thursday night last, a fire broke out in a large six story building in Centre street, occupied by Henry Erben as an Organ manufactory. The building with its contents was entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at $40,000—insured for $26,000.

Accident on board the Steam Ship Fulton.—On Wednesday last, an unfortunate accident happened on board the Steamship Fulton, off the Hook, while practising with a Paixham gun, a sixty-four pounder, which burst, killing two men instantly, and badly wounding six others. Two of the wounded have since died. The fore part of the vessel is a complete wreck, from the effects of the explosion.

Grogan Released.—The Montreal papers say that Grogan has been released, by the Canadian official authorities. He was handed over, on the 4th inst., to the Inspector of the Police, to be safely conveyed to the United States Line. This troublesome business is then disposed of.

Maryland Election.—So far as heard from, this election has proved disastrous to the Whigs. The American of Friday last, says that the loss of Whig members in the House of Delegates, as far as heard from, is 14. The Locofoco majority in the city of Baltimore was increased upwards of one thousand votes.

Mexico.—Late accounts from Mexico authorize the conviction that another revolution is about to take place in this distracted country. Santa Anna has collected a considerable force at Perote, where he reviewed his troops on the 30th August. It was generally supposed that he intended to march to the capital and overturn the government.

United States Bank Notes are selling in the east at a depreciation of 40 per cent.

TRIAL OF M'LEOD.

The testimony on the first day, Monday, and on the morning of Tuesday, had so little bearing upon the point at issue than an abstract of it will satisfy readers generally. The correspondents of the New York Times gives the substance as follows of the first witness, William Wells. He said, that at the instance of Gen. Van Rensselaer and others, he caused his boat to be cut out of the ice in the canal near the harbor of Buffalo, and commenced running her on his account, from Black Rock to Navy Island, touching at Grand Island, Tonowando and Schlosser for freight and passage, and with the express view, as he supposed, of aiding the operations of the forces stationed at Navy Island. He disclaimed, however, all participations in the enterprise, and declared he was opposed to the movement.—The Caroline, with some 6 or 8 persons, left the harbor of Buffalo with freight for Navy Island on the morning of the 29th of Dec., 1837, stopped at Black Rock—received additional passengers, did not receive additional freight. After remaining at this place a short time, the boat was got under weigh and passed to Navy Island, where she discharged her freight and passengers, and thence crossed to Schlosser.—From that place she made two more trips to Navy Island, carrying a cannon, a number of muskets, provisions, &c., &c. At twilight she was moored at the wharf at Schlosser, and between 9 and 10 o'clock P. M., all hands retired for the night, there being on board at the time about 30 persons—as witness was informed and believed. About midnight the watch on deck gave notice at the companion way that a boat filled with men was approaching, when Mr. Wells and Captain Appleby ordered that no one should come on board, either from the shore or the river. In a few minutes after the watch gave a second alarm, and announced the approach of five boats filled with armed men, and before witness could dress himself the noise of pistol-shots, clashing of swords, and the tramping of feet on deck proclaimed the capture of the Caroline by a band of men unknown to the witness.

After attempting various stratagems to escape from the boat, witness finally effected his purpose just at the moment the boarders were about casting off her fastenings. In his passage across the wharf he saw the body of a man lying about 3 or 4 feet from the boat near the commencement of the railway. At this period, the fasts were parted, the boat fired, and she was towed into the current, which soon precipitated her down the rapids.

The second witness, Daniel Stewart; was in the boat below. He saws Durfee dead the next morning.

Frederick Emmans was asleep on board and awakened by the attack. Saw the body of Durfee lying on the railroad and afterwards at Buffalo, whither it had been carried for interment. He saw no wound except on the head.

James Field kept a public house at Schlosser in December 1837. After the attack, went to the wharf and saw Durfee's body. A ball had passed through the head.

John C. Faggerty was passenger in the Caroline; on board the night of attack. Had a pocket pistol two inches long, not loaded.—Knew of no other arms being on board. While the attacking party was boarding the boat heard the officer at its head exclaim, "G-d d-m them, give it to them!"

Henry Emmons lived at Schlosser. Witnessed the firing of the boat and the departure of the assailants in five boats. Saw Durfee dead.

John Hatter was at Schlosser on that night. Saw the gun loaded with powder only, which was fired from the shore.

Joshua A. Smith was on board. Testimony unimportant, James H. King, mate of the Caroline, was asleep in the ladies cabin at the time of the attack. Attempting to go out was met by the assailants and shoved back into the cabin; shoved down on a mattrass and there held, beat, and stamped on, was cut and struck with swords; by this time the cabin was full of them; they asked me many questions about the boat and her crew; was cut severely with swords in the arm and shoulder while fending off sword cuts; the ceiling was so low that a sword could not be used efficiently; I fended off with my overcoat on my arm. They began to throw the mattrasses out of the windows which had been broken out; an officer came up and said to me, "roll over, you d—d Yankee son of a bitch!" Rolled over and he took the mattrass that was under me. They took the lamp and set it in a corn basket, threw in the window slats and set a fire. They then said, "what shall we do with this fellow? Shall we take him prisoner?" An officer said, "we want no prisoners—he is about dead, and we may as well let him go ashore." Was now standing up, weak with wounds, and holding on by the side of the cabin. Attempted to go out, and was stopped by the men. Turned and appealed to the officer, who sent a man to pass me ashore.

Can't say who that officer was. Have not since recognized him. Staggered along to the shore and up from the wharf, calling several times, before Mr. Wells reached me and supported me to his house.

TUESDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Gilman Appleby examined—I recollect the destruction of the Caroline, and was on board at that time; I had taken charge of her from Buffalo to Schlosser at the request of Mr. Wells who owned the boat; I went to bed on board of her that night, and went to sleep; I was awoke at 12, or a little after, by an alarm of one of the watch on deck; I at once got up; I attempted to get up stairs, but Captain Harding and perhaps some others, had got ahead of me, and I attempted to follow him up; as he got the door open, and stepped on deck, a scuffle commenced between him and some one on deck, and the door was at once shut, and shut me in; I remained there perhaps two or three minutes, and the scuffle was going on during that time; I heard an expression, "Show the d——d Yankee no quarter," and "fire, fire"—but whether it was meant to fire the boat, I cannot say; before that, there had been shooting, but at that time there appeared to be the cutting and slashing of cutlasses, the movements of the men on deck canted the boat, she was so small; there was a general noise and confusion on deck; as soon as the noise by the door had ceased, I opened the door, and had got it open a little way, about a foot or so, when a man sprang at the door, opened it very quickly, and with a sword thrust at me, saying "down, down," and the door was shut in an instant. It was done in the twinkling of an eye. I had my vest cut by the sword. The cut went downwards, and glanced off at a metallic button, doing me no bodily injury. I then fell immediately back, and went below into the cabin, and had the lamps blown out. I heard a man say, "God d——n 'em, what's become of that six pounder that was there before night." In a few moments some one spoke, saying. "Fetch the light here; we may find some d——d Yankees here."

I saw the man that struck at me with a sword as I stood on the companion stairs. There was a light in the gangway, just at the head of the companion stairs, so that I could see his face. The light was perhaps two or three feet from the door.—*I then supposed it was Alexander McLeod.* I had been introduced about a week before at the Eagle Tavern in Buffalo, and knew his appearence, I was examined the day after at Schloesser by a magistrate and my attention was called to the person who struck me; and I told every one that asked me, that I supposed it was McLeod, and it was done very quick, and I might possibly be mistaken.

Cross examined—The sword was thrust at me the instant the door was pulled open, as quick as it could be done. I did not mark the features of the man who thrust it at me distinctly. This is what I referred to when I said it was done in the twinkling of an eye. *I do not say it was Alexander McLeod.*

Samuel Brown—I know Alexander McLeod; I knew him in 1837, and 3 years prior to that time; did not see McLeod at Chippewa the day before the burning of the Caroline; saw him the evening of that day, once—it was after the C. was on fire, at the beacon light at the head of the cut from the Niagara river into Chippewa creek, saw 2 or 3 boats returning; I followed the boats; they landed below the river on Chippewa creek; about 25 rods from the head of the cut up to the creek; they landed close to the river. There were 3 boats. I was at their side. There were 10 or 12 men in a boat.—McLeod was one, I should say; I was 8 or 10 feet from the boat, saw all get out of the boats, was 10 feet from McLeod when he got out, Smith was with me. They walked 10 or 12 rods to Denis' Tavern in the village. I was in company with them. They were talking of the destruction of the boat. Others came down where they landed. All stooped outside the house, some one said let us go in and take a drink; I think there was a lamp outside; there was a light inside; the door was opened and shut. I saw McLeod there. Don't think I'm mistaken; at D's Tavern was within 8 or 10 feet of him; he stood about 10 feet from platform; I heard him speak: did not talk with him. *I am as sure that I saw him there as I am that I see him now sitting before me.* I went from there to Smith's. Did not go in at Davis'.—Some one said "our bar keeper is with us, let us go home." Five men went with me: do not know where the rest went; some to Davis."—Saw McLeod the next morning between daylight and sunrise. A man came in the bar room and said McLeod was standing on the steps of Davis' Tavern; that he was wounded. I said he was mistaken for I saw him last evening, and he was not wounded.

McLeod wore a sword when he got out of the boat. Cross examined. Spencer. I am 47 years old. I think I could tell a man ten feet off. From the landing to Davis' house is 10 or 15 rods. There was a light in Davis' bar room. I saw no other light. I did not go in: I was twelve or fifteen feet from the stoop, in front of the bar room. McLeod was then near the stoop, ten or twelve feet from me: his side face toward me; he was talking to some one who asked him how many were on board the Caroline. He said a good many. There was only one armed man on board, and he stood as sentry. I thought I knew McLeod's voice and his face also. I am satisfied I knew him.

Isiac P. Corson examined.—I reside at Niagara Falls. I was in the village of Chippewa the afternoon and evening of the night the Caroline was burned. I knew Alexander McLeod in 1833 and 1834, and from that time on: I saw him at Chippewa previous to the destruction of the Caroline: I saw McLeod again next morning between daylight and sunrise in the shop of Mr. Davis, of the Steamboat Hotel: I did not see if he was armed, there was a crowd about him, and he was telling about his exploits on the steamboat Caroline: he was telling what the performance had been in her; there was a great number of persons around him he was telling that they would not want to see him over there again as he had killed one damned Yankee or two, and had put them out of the way. There were so many around him, I could not hear all he said: some of those around him were also boasting about being in the expedition with him. None of them disputed what McLeod said, or said he lied or any thing of that kind.

Wednesday Morning.

On the opening of the Court, this morning, [3d day] Charles Parke, being sworn, testified. I know the prisoner McLeod; I saw him and some hundred more by the side of some boats on the banks of the river. Some got into the boats, but afterwards they got out, and towed the boats about three quarters of a mile where they embarked on board the boats, and shoved off from the shore. They steered across the river, but I do not know where they went. I saw McLeod about sunrise the next morning on the square in front of Mr. Davis's house. If I recollect right, on the previous evening he wore a sword by his side. I can speak quite positive about McLeod's getting into the boat.

I saw the boats go out with the men on the expedition. There were 8 boats altogether, and in order to pass among the men who went in them, it was necessary to give the countersign of "Place." Saw two or three others at the boats I knew, cannot say whether McLeod got into the boats or not, stood very near to the boats and within four or five feet of him—heard him speak; saw also Capt. Drew and a Mr. McDondald there. Saw McLeod's face; was told by Peter B. Nellis, who was with me, what was the object of the expedition; saw McLeod go aboard about the centre of the line of boats—have seen McLeod wear side arms before.

Henry Myers being sworn, deposed he saw the prisoner twice in Canada; once at St. Davids, and when I moved out of Canada at Niagara; saw him on the latter occasion in a Tavern on the north side of the road to bait his horses—went into the bar room.

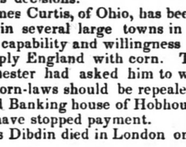
Saw there a number of soldiers—some had weapons—some had not—there was some talk about the man that shot Durfee—one said "where's the man"—McLeod said, "here he is—I'm the man?"—he then pulled out a horseman's pistol, and said it was the pistol that shot him, he then pulled out his sword and said—"there's the blood of a d——d Yankee!"—holding up the sword, there was blood on the sword, on the end for about four inches—it was dry—witness went out to feed his horse—two or three followed him out—they asked him where he was moving, witness replied he was going to Geneva as his wife didn't like Canada; some of them said witness was a d——d Yankee, and McLeod said witness was a d——d rebel, and should't go no further; witness staid under the shed sometime, and at last McLeod said if witness was a mind to treat the company witness might go home,—witness said he would'nt mind doing that—then went into the bar room and treated to the amount of a dollar—then was allowed to go, and proceeded on his journey. Has not since heard McLeod say any thing of this matter.

I heard McLeod called by name at Niagara, one called him Alexander and another Sandy McLeod.

Calvin Wilson sworn, deposes that he saw McLeod and others in a tavern at Niagara; heard them conversing; the subject was brought up by Raycock in reference to the Caroline affair which had taken place a few days before; he wished to know how many had been killed; Mr. McLeod then replied that he thought there wasn't more than three or four, and he did'nt know but five might have fallen; and one thing he did know, he said that there was one d——d Yankee, a rebel, shot on the wharf. He said something else which witness did not understand, Mozier didn't say anything; Elmsley did not say anything that witness recollected; had stated correctly what the witness said; the very words or very nearly; recognized the prisoner at the bar as the person who used said words.

From the New York Sun—Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE



Steam Ship ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

The steamer Columbia arrived at Liverpool at 6 o'clock, P. M., 14th inst.

Daniel Bixby, Esq., of Lowell, passenger in the Acadia, was bearer of despatches from the American Minister at the Court of St. James.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were at Windsor Castle on the 18th ult., but they intended to leave for London in a few days.

The news from France of an attempt to assassinate one of the royal family, and the parliamentary and commercial intelligence from England, are the principal topics of interest brought by the Acadia.

The advices respecting the harvest in England are not so unfavorable as was anticipated, the corn for the most part being well housed and free from danger; there will, it is said, be a deficiency of about one-sixth or seventh of the usual average crop. The general state of trade in the manufacturing districts has slightly improved.

The official London Gazette gives several appointments in the new ministerial list, but they are not of much importance.

Parliament, *Sept.* 6.—The House of Lords re-assembled this day, when the change of seats customary upon the advent of a new administration to office took place. Sept. 8—The business of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned to Sept. 20. The House of Commons re-assembled Sept 6th, but the business is not of particular interest. The House adjourned Sept. 8th till the 16th, when it again assembled, and Sir Robert Peel made a short speech, in which he stated what he had to propose with respect to the course of business during the sitting. He intended to adopt, without exception and without alteration, the estimates submitted by the Ministers. With respect to expiring laws, it would be necessary to make provision for their continuance: he proposed to continue the existing Poor law, with its present establishment, to the 31st of next July. With respect to finance, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take the opportunity of the earliest committee of Ways and Means to state the details of the measures immediately necessary for the public service.—The total sum would be about two and a half millions. The permanent measures of finance, which would be necessary for the equalization of revenue and expenditure, it was not the intention of Ministers in the present session to announce, and must solicit a like interval for stating their intentions in regard to other measures of great importance, the duty of forming the new Administration had so occupied his time, that it had been impossible for him yet to mature his decisions.

Mr. James Curtis, of Ohio, has been making speeches in several large towns in England, about the capability and willingness of America to supply England with corn. The people of Manchester had asked him to write home that the corn-laws should be repealed.

The old Banking house of Hobhouse & Co., of Bath, have stopped payment.

Thomas Dibdin died in London on the 16th ultimo.

Daniel O'Connell continues to attend the Repeal meetings in Ireland, and is very violent against the new Cabinet. He boasts of the aid he receives from America, and says that a large remittance from New York was expected soon.

France.—The most important news from Paris is that respecting an attempt to assassinate one of the Royal Family on the 13th ult. The French papers are occupied with little else of interest. It appears that the Duke d'Aumale, who had marched with the 17th Light Infantry through France from Marseilles, had just arrived in Paris, and while proceeding at the head of his regiment, together with his three brothers, the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours and Montpelier, an assassin named Pappard, discharged a pistol at him, but fortunately the shot did not take effect. Pappard was instantly arrested.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Paris Groups of loose characters paraded the streets, uttering seditious cries—"a bas Louis Phillippe—a bas Guizot—we must have blood," we heard. The mobs were dispersed without a riot taking place. The Census had caused very disagreeable events in the south of France, where frightful disorders had taken place. The people fired on the military at Cleremont in Avergne, killing and wounding several. The troops succeeded in putting the riot down. The disturbances in most places had nearly subsided by the last accounts.

H. Hottinger, the celebrated banker of Paris, died on the 10th ult; also M. Bertin, principal editor of the Journal des Debats for 40 years.

French Africa.—Toulon, Sept. 11, (received the 11th,)—The Maritime Prefect to the Minister of Marine.—The situation of the provinces of the West is continually improving 10,000 Medjehers are now on our side, and thanks to their medium, Mostaganem attends with supplies. The submission of the Bordgia, who have sent in hostages, is considered as likely to take place soon; and their example will necessarily bring about the surrender of the Grarrabs. The Arabs, who had abandoned our Dourairs and Smelas, are asking for leave to return. There is no longer any talk of Abd-el-Kader, who does not give any obstacles to these dssertions; and it is hence concluded that the autumn campaign will subdue him completely. There is nothing new from Mahon.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the subscriber, guardian of Thomas Love and Margaret Love, minor heirs of Frederick Love, deceased, will offer for sale at public vendue, on *Monday, the 25th of this month*, at the New Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the two undivided third parts of a tract of land in Pine township in said county, containing ninety-nine acres and forty-five perches, strict measure, be the same more or less; adjoining lands now or late of Jacob Stoup, J. George, Dan'l Henry, David Deer, and others; it being the same tract of land which Benjamin Chew conveyed to Samuel Thompson, and the said Samuel Thompson and wife conveyed to Federick Love, the above Intestate, as will more fully appear by reference to Record Book R. 2d., Vol. 42, page 232, &c, also Record Book Y. 2d, Vol. 48, pages 229 to 232. The entire tract will be sold and a deed executed by the widow and the other heir, who is now over 21 years of age, so that a good title and immediate possession will be given for the whole tract. Terms at sale.

D. GILLELAND, Guardian.

Attest—T. L. McMillan, Clerk.

October 4, 1841—d3t&w3t.

1,112 LBS. PRINTING INK.

JUST received at the Methodist Book Store, 184 Liberty street, 1,112 lbs Eddy's News and Book Printing Ink, of various No's, and in kegs of assorted sizes.

A supply of the above constantly on hand. This article of Printing Ink has been proved by fair trial, to be of very superior quality,—our printers say, superior to any in market. Sept. 27.—d&w.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed Monday, the 22d day of November next, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House, in the Borough of Greensburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE STROUSE.

October 5, 1841.—w3t.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WANTED, the above sum of money secured by real estate worth one hundred thousand dollars. The loan will be taken for for three or five years, and received as follows: On the first day of November $5,000, on the first of January 5,000, on the first of February 5,000, and on the first of March 5,000: interest paid semi-annually in any of the Banks of Pittsburgh. One half to be in good currency, the remainder in par funds. The above loan offers to guardians and others who may have money to place at interest, one of the safest investments ever offered in this county. It will be taken in sums of from two to five thousand dollars, or the whole amount.

Application addressed to E. M., left at the Gazette office, will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 17, 1841.—3&wtf.

Mary Forbes by her next friend David Reece vs. Edward Forbes. } No. 67, March T., 1841. Libel for Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

Sir—You are hereby required to take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for a decree of Divorce from the bond of Matrimony, and that the Court have appointed, the 4th Monday of October next, for hearing said application, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

MAGRAW & HAMILTON,
Attorneys for Libellant.
B. WEAVER, Sheriff.

Sept. 27, 1841.—w4t.

Dr. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases indicative of Consumption.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—So it is with those who neglect their COLDS and COUGH. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles on the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lunge; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid, the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at lenth the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms, "spare no time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs, whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,

No. 19, St. Clair street, directly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh. Price $1 00 per bottle.

Aug 20, 1841.—w1y.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore, existing betweeu David Hunt and William M. Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w&w1y.

IMPORTANT TO THE

AFFLICTED.

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

ITS efficacious effect upon all bone complaints, weak joints, and those that have been dislocated, broken or otherwise injured, have been well tested. It is positively the best remedy, if thoroughly applied, for sprains, burns, bruises, and for many cases of Rheumatism; for horses chafed by saddle, sprained shoulders, scratches, swelled limbs, cuts, wounds of any kind, weakness in the back, &c.—there is no composition that exceeds it. For weakness in the back, we would earnestly request the afflicted to give it a trial, as it will most assuredly cure it.

Directions.—Wet a piece of sponge or soft rag with the Liniment and apply it to the sore or affected part.

☞ Prepared only by the proprietor.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that my wife scalded her foot very badly. I applied Lindsay's Liniment to it, which relieved her of pain immediately, and in a few days her foot was perfectly well.

HIRAM WOOD.

Springfield, Sept 12, 1840.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug. 19, 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with a most excruciating pain in my back, caused by a sprain.—Having heard of Lindsay's Liniment I bought a bottle; and after rubbing by myself with it I received immediate relief, and in a few days was restored.

GEORGE McDANIEL.

Springfield, Aug. 22, 1840.

This is to certify that my horse had a very sore back for several months, and by the application of Lindsay's Liniment it was speedily cured. As I know this Liniment to be a valuable article for sores and burns, I would recommend it to my fellow citizens. CHARLES BROADWELL.

Springfield, Nov. 10, 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back, and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried. E. PILCHER.

Springfield, Nov. 1, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure. THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I sought for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended too highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article, I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted.

THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co., Aug, 19th, 1840.

Has your horse a scum or film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment on the hollow above the eye, two or three times a day and it will effectually remove it.

Have you a pain in the breast? Rub your breast thoroughly with Lindsay's Liniment, and you will obtain immediate relief.

Have you the tooth ache? Take the Liniment in your mouth, and also rub on the outside of the jaw, and it will generally remove the pain.

Have you a sore mouth? Wash it with Lindsay's Liniment, and it will be well in a short time.

Are your toes, fingers or ears frosted or poisoned? Lindsay's Liniment will positively cure them.

All diseases of this character are speedily cured by the use of Lindsay's Liniment.

We might add many other certificates, but deem it unnecessary, as the Medicine is chesp and can be tried and proven by those unacquainted with its extraordiary healing qualities. We are making arrangements to supply the increasing demand, and feel assured that perfect satisfaction will be afforded to all who use the article.

Proprietors, A. LINDSAY & BROTHER, *North West Corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois.*

PRICE, 50 cents per bottle. A reasonable deduction will be made when sold by the gross or dozen.

☞ *Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock and Co., Druggists, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, in the city of Pittsburgh*, are the General Agents, and they are the only persons authorized to appoint sub-agents. They have the article constantly on hand and for sale,

Important to Farmers and Owners of Horses.—*Receipt for the cure of the Big Head and Big Jaw in Horses.*—Take one bottle of Lindsay's Liniment, and add one ounce and a half of the best oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture—rub hard with the ends of your fingers. By the use of two or three bottles the horse will be cured. The same mixture will cure Poll-Evil, Spavin, Sweney, Splint, and Fistula, as they are affections of the bone, and require the same treatment. Hold a hot shovel or flat iron near the affected parts after putting on the mixture. May 28.—w1y.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

☞ STOLEN from the subscriber, on the Philadelphia Turnpike, about 16 miles east of Pittsburgh, a BAY HORSE, six years old, with an old saddle on, having the skirts cut off. An old grey headed man, dressed in grey cassinet, much worn, with an old hair cap on, was seen to ride the horse off. Any person recovering said horse, and leaving it at Mr. Boyd's Tavern, in Stewartsville, Westmoreland county, or sending me word by a letter directed to Stewartsville, shall have the above reward and all expenses paid.

DANIEL SMITH,
Stewartsville, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

October 4, 1841—w3t*

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 1, 1841.

A.
Allsop Mr.
Annan Rev. Wm.
Arbuckle James
Aikins John
Alenson James

B.
Baker Joseph
Brunar Widow
Berry & M'Ginnis
Berry Archabald
Boyle William
Brackenridge Cornelia 2
Brackenridge Alex.
Bowen Eugenia H. 2
Beedell Dr.
Brindle Mrs. Elizabeth
Barnhart Sarah
Benson J. A.
Barclay Arthur
Brown Joseph
Brown William
Bradley Joseph
Beall Isaac W.
Biggs Susanna
Bradwell Miss E.
Benton John
Beatty Robert
Bolin Nancy
Bengert Casiner J. 2
Berry Margaret
Boyd Agnis
Broadfoot Stewart
Barr John U.

C.
Creighton Samuel
Creighton John
Campbell A.
Carr Mary
Clemmans Wm.
Carrol Elizabeth
Congden James W. 2
Clarke John
Coffin N. E.
Charlton James
Congalton John
Calhoun Wm. D.
Carnahan John
Caldwell James
Crawfort W.
Creese Henry
Cole Benjamine
Collins Sarah
Cooper Nancy
Clarke Joseph
Cowden Jeremy
Cumming John

D.
Douthett Adela B.
Davis Dr. F.
Deary Mary Ann
Dodds William
Davis Widow
Dell Phillip
Dougherty Andrew
Doss Heinrich
Drips John
Dehaven Jonathan
Dawson Francis
Dickson John
Dunlap Rev. Robert
Daubert Rev. Charles L.

E.
Ewig Daniel 2
Erers Catharine
Ebright James
Estep John

F.
Flanigen Francis C.
Fleming Miss B.
Fleming James R.
Freeman Maria Jane
Frizell John S.
Farner William
Forrester Margaret
Fisk Mrs. D. D.
Fisher Mary

G.
Gillespie John H.
Gellespie Samuel
George Jonas
Gettis John 3
Gallagher Margaret
Graham William
Greenlies Robert
Grier Hon. R. C. 2
Gocher George 2
Gilbert Solomen S.
Glyde Mr.
Graimm Dr. J. J.
Godfrey Edward
Gaitey Sears
Greenlee Susanna
Gebhort John
Graham Fanny

H.
Hacketsweller John
Harper William
Hummel Francis
Hibler Maria
Halsart Jas
Hailes David
Hartin William
Harris Benjamin F.
How William
Herndon Rev. Adolphus
Hawkins Louisa
Hull Sarah J.
Hunter Thomas
Hunter Wm.
Hodge Geo.
Herron Samuel & John
Hays James
Hays Mary C. R.
Hays R. & T.
Hays Alex.
Halsart James
Hays Matilda A.
Hallian William

I.
Ivory Peter
Ingham John B.
Irvin Wm.

J.
Jackson Stephen
Jones Maria
Jones James
Jenkins Teresa E.
Jordan Stewart
Johnson Alex.

K.
Karns Francis
Knox Rev. Jeremiah
Kinsey John
Kimmel Samuel
Kidd Robert
Kelly Miss Francis
Kountz Catharine
Kauffman Isaac C.
Kirkland Rev. Hugh
Kneeland Franklin
Kimberly Nancy

L.
Laird Samuel
Lamarium Andrew
Larwe Edward
Louby Elizabeth
Lawton Adam
Lea James M.
Leech Anna
Lee John
Lee Silas 2
Lee William
Leeson Thomas
Lewis Uriah
Lemmon H. J.
Lockwood Henry
Longanacher David
Loure George
Lowry John
Luker James
Lyon J. Patton

M'.
M'Coppin Joseph
M'Caub Thomas
M'Clelland Virginia
M'Clelland Nathan
M'Clelland Samuel
M'Clelland George W.
M'Clerning Harris
M'Donald Mrs. H. M.
M'Ellroy William
M'Ginnis William
M'Gill Martha
M'Gill James
M'Gillaray Jane 2
M'Garthy Matthew
M'Junkins Catharine
M'Kelvey Hugh
M'Knight John 2
M'Krall James
M'Lean Hugh
M'Micken Catharine

M.
Mellier Adolphus 2
Murdock Wm.
Miller Sarah Jane
Morton Joseph
Miller Thomas
Martenius Cornelius
Minner Mary E.
Mockel Carl
Michael Elizabeth
Magee Widow
Marks Isaac
Mason Eliza
Miller Sarah
Martenius John
Martin William
Morrison Nancy
Mathias Daniel 2
Marchal John 2
Moody George
Murray William
Morgan David S.
Morrow Jane
Munn David
Metzler Elias
Monroe Daniel
Moorhead J. K.
Murray Issabella
Morrow John
Mathew Joseph

N.
Normand James
Newell Susan
Neal Thomas

O.
Orr Letitia Jane
Orr John
O'Hanlon Peter
Old Wm.

P.
Phillips John
Phillips Nancy
Pebles Sarah
Potts Clarisa P.
Patterson Samuel
Pettigrew Samuel

R.